

Mr Wilson's vision of British road to recovery

Mr Wilson, speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet last night, said Britain had shown a "new vision" and that "the best has yet to come". He predicted that the country's world influence, "high", would grow even stronger in the future.

Best yet to come in Middle East trade

Mr Wilson said last night in a speech to the Lord Mayor's Banquet that Britain had shown a "new vision" and that "the best has yet to come". He predicted that the country's world influence, "high", would grow even stronger in the future.

Mr Wilson said last night in a speech to the Lord Mayor's Banquet that Britain had shown a "new vision" and that "the best has yet to come". He predicted that the country's world influence, "high", would grow even stronger in the future.

Mr Wilson said last night in a speech to the Lord Mayor's Banquet that Britain had shown a "new vision" and that "the best has yet to come". He predicted that the country's world influence, "high", would grow even stronger in the future.

Mr Wilson said last night in a speech to the Lord Mayor's Banquet that Britain had shown a "new vision" and that "the best has yet to come". He predicted that the country's world influence, "high", would grow even stronger in the future.

Mr Wilson said last night in a speech to the Lord Mayor's Banquet that Britain had shown a "new vision" and that "the best has yet to come". He predicted that the country's world influence, "high", would grow even stronger in the future.

Bishop's attack on bad environment concession to Stockwood view

Dr Coggan said last night: "Unemployment, and especially the unemployment of the school-leaver, is one of our greatest enemies. Each successive government addresses itself to the problems and finds the solution elusive."

No import controls unless IMF consents

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made it clear in the Commons yesterday that the condition attached to the new international borrowing of £575m from the International Monetary Fund for which he has applied will be that no import controls shall be imposed without the fund's consent.

Mr Healey said in answer to Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, that he would be required to state United Kingdom policies on oil conservation and on the new production of energy. He must also refrain from beggar-my-neighbour policies. In addition the fund must be satisfied that United Kingdom policies were likely to achieve medium-term recovery of the balance of payments.

It was obvious that although leading tribunes were in the House there was not a single comment on the loan from that quarter. Mr Healey was not deluded by that unnatural silence into thinking that the storm had blown over, or that the cries for import controls during recent weeks from his left-wing colleagues would not be heard again.

Mr Healey's statement made clear that indirectly the Government's huge borrowing requirement will have to be reduced or at least curbed before long.

From the Tory front bench, Sir Geoffrey Howe asked whether the Chancellor had been required to give an estimate of his borrowing for the current year. If the present "rake's progress" was to continue, when did Mr Healey think that there would be nothing left to borrow? He pointed out that the sum asked for would meet only a six months' deficit on current trends.

The Chancellor told the House that if the Government wished to draw further credit tranches he would be required to submit a letter of intent covering detailed quarterly targets for performance. A letter of that kind was not required for the first tranche, and he insisted that that drawing would not result in a monitoring of the Government's performance by the IMF.

He was satisfied that the expectations and intentions of the Government over the public-sector borrowing requirement, and on domestic credit expectations, were consistent with medium-term balance of payments recovery.

The Chancellor added that drawings were not expected until early next year, but the decision had to be taken at this time so that the IMF could know now what United Kingdom application would be made, so as to plan disposition of the remaining resources of the oil facility.

Portuguese pull out of war-torn, leaderless Angola

Brief independence ceremony in Luanda marks end of Lisbon's 500-year-old empire

From Nicholas Ashford
Luanda, Nov 10

Angola's independence was officially proclaimed today by Admiral Leonel Cardoso, the Portuguese High Commissioner, in one of the most unusual acts of decolonisation ever witnessed in Africa.

In a brief ceremony in Luanda, at which no Angolans were present, Admiral Cardoso announced that in the name of the Portuguese President, he was transferring sovereignty to the "Angolan people". Thus at midnight tonight Angola becomes an independent sovereign state without an interim government—although a few socialist states are expected to grant recognition to the left-wing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which is in control of the capital.

Today's ceremony took place under the glittering chandeliers of the pink-stuccoed presidential palace overlooking Luanda's harbour. Behind the High Commissioner hung a large tapestry map showing the full extent of Portugal's once mighty empire.

The High Commissioner's declaration was in accordance with Portugal's policy not to hand over to any one of the three liberation movements which are fighting for control of the country. Admiral Cardoso said that for Portugal to have adopted any other position would have been considered only as interference in the right of the Angolan people to decide their own future.

But he repudiated any accusations that Portugal was to blame for the crisis. He was leaving "with my head held high and without any sense of guilt".

Admiral Cardoso was strongly critical of the countries supplying arms to the three movements. Without naming them, he said that they were responsible for the thousands of deaths in Angola, though they themselves were well out of reach of the weapons they were supplying.

Later this afternoon the Portuguese flag was lowered for the last time and the High Commissioner made his final departure from Angolan soil. Accompanied by a heavily armed escort comprising the last remaining Portuguese soldiers in Angola he drove from the ancient Sao Miguel fort down to the port, where a naval flotilla was waiting to transport him and his staff to Lisbon.

Tonight only one Portuguese official remained in the country—Dr Carlos Teixeira da Mota, whose thankless job it is to open a new Portuguese embassy in Luanda. However, the embassy will not function until Portugal recognises a new Angolan government.

While the High Commissioner was preparing to set sail, the war was still going on and heavy gunfire could be heard coming from the front line about 20 miles north of the city. In this area the MPLA had been successfully holding off an attempt by the FNLA to advance on Luanda and seize it before independence.

Fighting continues on at least three fronts. According to informed sources there have been heavy exchanges of fire in Cabinda, the oil-rich enclave about 300 miles north of Luanda.

Continued on page 6, col 5

Big rise in fuel and raw material costs

The cost of raw materials and fuels to British industry increased in October by 3.8 per cent, the largest rise for 21 months, according to official figures published yesterday.

Over the past three months the costs have risen at an annual rate of about 37 per cent, and this could have the effect of halting the recent downward trend in wholesale and retail price increases.

Mr William Hardcastle dies at 57 after a stroke

One of the best known voices in Britain was silenced yesterday when Mr William Hardcastle, presenter of the BBC's *The World at One* since its inception 10 years ago, died after a stroke. He was 57. Tributes were paid to him by many of the public men who had been interviewed, reported, and interpreted by him over the past decade.

British Rail last night won a short-term reprieve from industrial action after agreeing with leaders of the three railway unions guidelines on economic measures to prevent compulsory redundancies for the next seven months.

British Rail wins reprieve from industrial action

British Rail last night won a short-term reprieve from industrial action after agreeing with leaders of the three railway unions guidelines on economic measures to prevent compulsory redundancies for the next seven months.

Morocco and Spain in sight of agreement on Sahara

Morocco and Spain are in sight of an agreement over the future of the Spanish Sahara, Mr Ahmed Basbina, the Moroccan Information Minister, said yesterday. He told a press conference in Agadir that a Moroccan delegation would be going to Madrid for talks soon.

Ulster troops call rejected

Demands that a new Parliament at Stormont should be given control of British troops in Ulster and that it should continue to draw the £400m a year now granted to the province were rejected in the Commons yesterday.

Tory pledge on grants

The Conservatives would free parents from having to contribute to their children's grants at universities and colleges, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Opposition spokesman on education, said yesterday.

He also called for a new and flexible method to replace the quinquennial system of financing universities, which he said had been made imperative by inflation. It should be considered by a government "think tank".



Turning over old leaves—seasonal work in Gray's Inn, London, yesterday.

Spanish right stakes claim

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Nov 10

As General Franco's powers of recovery continued to astonish his doctors, a leader of the extreme right wing called on Prince Juan Carlos, the acting head of state, to "continue the regime".

Court rules that girl be kept alive

From Peter Strafford
New York, Nov 10

A federal judge today refused to grant permission for the disconnection of the respirator which has kept Miss Karen Quinlan, aged 21, alive since she fell into a coma in April.

The ruling was made by Judge Robert Muir, in Morristown, New Jersey, the seat of a case which has attracted attention throughout the United States and abroad. At issue was the question of how to treat a patient who could never recover normal health, but who it was generally admitted, was still alive.

Miss Quinlan fell into a coma on April 14 during an outing with friends, probably as a result of mixing tranquilizers and strong drinks. Doctors have held out no hope that she could recover, and her adoptive parents asked the court for permission to have the respirator disconnected so that she could "die with dignity".

Penguin takes over American publisher

By Malcolm Brown

Penguin, the British paperback publisher, yesterday announced it was acquiring a majority interest in the American publishing house, The Viking Press.

The United States subsidiary, Penguin Books Inc, will merge with Viking in a joint company, Viking-Penguin.

Mr Jim Rose, chairman of Penguin, said yesterday that the Viking publisher had included such names as Saul Bellow, John Steinbeck, Sherwood Anderson, Dorothy Parker and a more recent acquisition—Ralph Nader, the consumer campaigner.

Mr Rose is to become chairman of Viking-Penguin. Mr Thomas Guinzburg, president of the Viking Press and son of its founder, will become president and chief executive of the new joint company and will join the boards of the Penguin Publishing Company and Longman-Penguin in Britain.

Announcing the deal, Penguin said that £1.4m of additional equity capital for the development of Viking-Penguin would be provided by Aldhurst Corporation, an American subsidiary of S. Pearson & Son, which controls Penguin's parent company, Pearson Longman.

Midhurst is to pay the Guinness family up to £4.5m, payable in part on completion and the remainder after four years based on an earnings formula and subject to the exercise of various options. Until these options are exercised the family, which formerly owned all the ordinary common stock of The Viking Press, will retain a one-third interest in Viking-Penguin.

One of the motives behind the acquisition is to broaden Penguin's sales in America. Up to now the company has been able to sell less than half its list in America because it did not hold North American rights.

Among the authors in which Viking has the North American rights are Graham Greene, D. H. Lawrence and James Joyce. The new deal means that Viking-Penguin will be able to publish such authors in paperback in North America. Formerly most of Penguin's fiction list was not sold in this market.

Home News	2-4	Crossword	24	Sale Room	15
European News	4	Diary	12	Science	15
Overseas News	5, 6	Engagements	15	Sport	10, 11
Appointments	5	Features	12, 14	TV & Radio	23
ARL	16-21	Law Report	14	Theatre, etc	9
Business	15	Letters	13	25 Years Ago	2
Church	15	Obituary	15	Weather	3
Court	15	Parliament	7	Wills	15

HOME NEWS

Government rejects Convention demand for power over troops

By David Wood
Political Editor

With a wealth of meaning that fully registered on the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, rejected demands in the report from the Northern Ireland Constitutional Convention that reached him over the weekend.

"I should make it clear," he said emphatically, "that the British Army is under the control of this Parliament and the sovereignty of the Queen in the Parliament of the United Kingdom rests also at Westminster." Mr. Airey Neave, Opposition frontbench spokesman on Northern Ireland, immediately committed the Conservatives to that position.

Behind the scenes, most leading politicians knew that the two statements constituted the Commons reply to United Ulster Unionist Coalition demands for a new parliament at Stormont that would be granted control over British forces in the province and that would continue to draw subventions from Westminster now amounting to about £40m a year.

The report also stakes the claim for Northern Ireland's representation at Westminster to be increased from 12 to about 20 members of the Commons.

Labour ministers appear to have been shocked by the extreme line taken in the report, which apparently mentions Social Democratic and Labour Party and Alliance Party positions only to go on to represent UUC views as those of the Convention.

On the issue of devolution, which will dominate the next parliamentary session, the report apparently argues for a system of secretaries of state for the regions (Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland), and then proposes that when parliaments or assemblies are

created the secretariats of state should cease to exist at Westminster. The document is regarded as the full expression of Mr. Ian Paisley's influence in the UUC.

But Mr. Gerard Fitt, SDLP member for Belfast, West, also made a point in the Commons that Mr. Rees bluntly rejected. He suggested that members of the Convention, which is now dissolved, should continue to be able to serve those who elected them.

Mr. Rees answered that Northern Ireland was represented at Westminster by the 12 MPs (10 of them UUC) returned from Northern Ireland at the last general election. But members of the Convention should continue to be available for consultation and their salaries and suitable allowances would be paid until May 7, next year.

The Convention's report, along with its draft Bill, is to be published soon, and will be debated by the Commons early in the new session.

Mr. Rees said in his statement yesterday that it dealt with fundamental issues, including the form of government for Northern Ireland, its powers and functions; its legal authority; questions of constitutional rights and its relationship with Parliament at Westminster; financial assistance and taxation; and responsibility for law and order and the use of the Army.

The Government and the House would want to consider the questions very carefully, and he hoped the Northern Ireland people "will ponder upon them since they profoundly affect the future of Northern Ireland."

Parliamentary report, page 7

Police finish examination of Herrema siege house

From Stewart Tendler
Monasterreiv, co. Kildare

Forensic scientists completed their work at 1410 St. Evin's Park, Monasterreiv, last night, having found no evidence that the kidnappers of the Herrema, the Dutch industrialist, left their day front bedroom even once during the 18-day siege of the house.

When the police examined the room they found it surprisingly clean. The only furniture was a folding camp bed with a flowered mattress and a small carpet, under which Eddie Gallagher and Marian Coyle, the kidnappers, slept. There was also a blanket under which Dr. Herrema slept.

The first anyone outside the house knew of the ending of the siege was when the kidnappers threw a revolver out through the smashed window.

The house is expected to be back in the hands of the Hall family today.

Incident centre closes: Provisional republicans in Londonderry yesterday closed the incident centre in the Bogside-Creggan area which they had operated since the beginning of the present IRA-Army truce (The Press Association reports).

The centre was one of several set up as a contact

Housing Corporation help Women's Aid squatters

By Neville Hodgkinson

The Housing Corporation indicated yesterday that it would look sympathetically at a request by Women's Aid, a charity that helps battered women, for help in obtaining a rehabilitation centre.

"They come into the category of special need to which we are giving priority at present," an official said. The organization would have to form a housing association and apply through that for Housing Corporation cash.

He did not rule out the possibility of enough money being made available to allow

Women's Aid to buy the 100-room Hotel at Richmond upon Thames, if that proved feasible. The hotel, owned by Goodhews Ltd., a catering group, was taken over on Saturday by 50 women and children from the organization's emergency refuge in Chiswick.

Goodhews said on Sunday that they were starting legal proceedings to regain possession, because of fears for the health and safety of the squatters in the derelict building, which has been empty for several years.

Richmond Borough Council said last night that a check by health inspectors had disclosed no immediate threat to health.

Faithless wife wins right to baby son

A young mother with a record of infidelity won custody of her baby son yesterday in a legal decision, which Mr. Justice Cumming-Bruce admitted, might offend people's sense of justice and morality.

The judge, in the Family Division of the High Court, said the mother had been faithless to her husband and "appears to have an uncontrollable propensity for changing her male attachments every six months."

Her husband, who thought she might go back to him, had taken the baby to his mother's home, where the child was surrounded by adoring uncles and aunts.

The court dismissed the father's appeal against a decision of magistrates at Barnet, London, granting custody to the mother.

The judge said the infant's welfare was paramount. "If the court is sure that welfare demands a certain solution then, although that may outrage justice and deeply offend morality, that must be the arrangement made, except in quite exceptional circumstances," he said.

The decision means that the boy, aged 21 months, must be handed over to his mother next weekend.

Press freedom confrontation

Hopes of a compromise fading

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

As peers of all parties prepared last night for the crucial confrontation today in the House of Lords between the Government and a coalition of Conservative, Liberal and cross-benchers on the "press freedom amendments" to the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, it appeared that the hopes of the supporters of the amendments were likely to be disappointed.

Some Conservative peers had hoped that the Government would come forward with a compromise that would allow those who suffered loss as a result of a breach of the proposed press charter would have some legal protection. Such protection was inserted into the Bill by amendments moved by Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone and Lord Goodham, but the Commons rejected them.

Last night Labour peers were expecting the Conservatives to drop their opposition at the last moment, and the Conservatives had heard "whispers" that the Government might be willing to find a compromise.

But ministers said that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative

Ministers say Mrs Thatcher has made it harder to accept the Lords' amendments

leader, had made it much more difficult for the Government to accept either of the amendments by turning it into a straightforward political issue. At a meeting in Norfolk on Friday Mrs Thatcher said that if the legal safeguards for editors and journalists were not included in the Bill, Britain might have the same situation as Czechoslovakia, where one union controlled all the means of communication. If the country was to stay free, its press must remain free; that meant that editors and journalists must have the protection of the House of Lords proposed.

The Government dismisses that as a wild exaggeration, and insists that to introduce legal sanctions into a trade union

Bill would be to repeat the errors the Conservatives made in their union legislation. Ministers point out that they have agreed to the appointment of a supervisory body that would be able to hear complaints of any persons who felt they had been victimized by trade union action, and that that would be a valuable safeguard.

Lord Hailsham's amendment would require compensation to be awarded by the supervisory body; Lord Goodham's amendment seeks to strengthen the press charter by making any rule or agreement that is contrary to "contrary to public policy," thus giving a remedy in common law.

If the Conservative peers are driven into a corner they would be prepared to agree to the Government's acceptance of Lord Goodham's amendment. If the Government gives no ground at all the Conservatives and others will vote again for the rejected amendments and the Government will be forced to announce that the Parliament Act will be invoked to ensure that in the next session the will of the Commons prevails.

'Mediator' called in to Prentice dispute

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

A final effort is to be made to achieve a reconciliation between Mr. Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, and the Newham, North-east, constituency Labour Party, which does not want him as MP.

The move was initiated by the Labour Party's national organization subcommittee, which yesterday endorsed the report of an inquiry team rejecting Mr. Prentice's appeal to the party's national executive committee.

Yesterday's decision has still to be agreed by the national executive on November 26.

The outcome is that Mr. Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, has been charged to hold discussions with the various factions in Newham, North-east, which appear to him appropriate and make a report in January.

Mr. Prentice's first response to the recommendation was that the organization subcommittee had "failed to give the leadership they should". He was, however, fully prepared to cooperate with Mr. Hayward in the discussions. He was not prepared to compromise on the views and intended to stick by his principles.

Extra stops to make up for train cuts

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Cuts in services aimed at saving about £500,000 a year were announced by British Rail's Western Region yesterday as part of the government-instigated economy drive.

Most of the services cancelled from January will be of lesser used trains, and will affect only relatively few passengers. The regional Add-on train will be made by other trains to compensate.

The chief services affected are those between Paddington, Slough, Windsor, Reading and Oxford, with 11 trains a day cancelled.

Train 1: A renovated four-coach electric train, which could run on Southern Region until the end of this century, was put on show yesterday by British Rail (The Press Association reports).

If all 129 similar units, now

18 years old, were similarly treated, the cost would be about £16m. To replace them with new stock when they reach the end of their useful life in about 10 years, would cost about £54m at today's prices.

The interior of the four coaches has been gutted then rebuilt and refurbished, and the train has been mechanically and electrically renovated and fitted with new bogies.

The train, now fitted with Inter-City type seats and modern lighting and decor, will soon be running on main-line services in Kent for passenger trials. Southern Region emphasized yesterday that the train was an experimental prototype and was "on trial by the public and the railways."

Until trials were complete no decisions would be reached on giving similar treatment to the rest of the stock.

RAF man invents runway sweeper

An officer serving with the RAF in Germany has invented a device that might save the taxpayer £12m a year (our Defence Correspondent writes). He is Squadron Leader Frank Narmore, aged 53, whose electro-magnetic runway sweeper has won the L. G. Groves Air Safety Prize for 1975.

It sucks up pins, screws, stones and other rubbish which might otherwise find their way into an aircraft's engine intake, causing foreign object damage, which is estimated to cost the RAF £12m a year in engine maintenance. Squadron Leader Narmore won the same prize seven years ago by identifying a form of fungus in aircraft fuel systems.

Driver of coach in crash saved lives, inquiry told

Mr. Matthew Varty, a coach driver, saved lives by his evasive action when a lorry crossed the road on a dual carriageway, an inquiry at Dumfries was told yesterday.

The lorry crashed into the coach, which was carrying pensioners from Brighton to a Scottish holiday, and 10 people, including Mr. Varty, died.

Mr. David McNair, aged 59, of Ryelands Drive, Brighton, a passenger in the coach, told the inquiry into Mr. Varty's death: "I am convinced in my own heart of hearts that he took whatever evasive action he could and no doubt saved innumerable lives. Had he steered to the left, I feel the coach might have been hit and there would have been a bigger tragedy than there was."

The crash was on the A74

Corkish to Glasgow road near Beasdale on June 15. Mr. Paul McClellough, aged 23, the lorry driver, of Whitstone Road, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, was charged of causing death by dangerous driving, but fined £50 for careless driving in September.

Mr. McClellough, who had driven from Gloucester to Glasgow the night before the crash, denied that he had fallen asleep at the wheel or suffered a lapse of concentration. He said he had eight months' experience of driving articulated lorries.

The road was wet and he had been driving at about 40 mph in the slow lane when the lorry suddenly shot off to the right. Mr. Varty, of Stephens Road, Brighton, was manager of Taylor Coaches, a subsidiary of Alpha Coaches of Reading.

The inquiry continues today.

Dentist's poor work

Birmingham dentist involved in a case which has caused unsatisfactory treatment has been severely reprimanded and £100 has been withheld from his pay by the Birmingham Family Practitioner Committee.

It is cheaper by rail

Buckinghamshire County Council intends to send hundreds of children to school by train because it is cheaper than using buses. The first will run between Princes Risborough and Aylesbury.

Call to veto £3m investment in S Africa

By a Staff Reporter

The Government is facing renewed pressure from within the Labour Party to veto a proposed £3m investment by the British Steel Corporation in a £20m chrome-producing plant in South Africa.

A petition signed by 50 Labour MPs and more than 500 constituency and trade union delegates to the recent party conference in Blackpool is to go before a meeting of the national executive's international committee today. It condemns the investment and calls on the Government to stand by a commitment to reduce economic involvement in South Africa while apartheid still operates.

The steel corporation was given permission last July to

use funds already in South Africa for investing in the chrome plant, to be built at Lydenburg, Eastern Transvaal. The corporation first consulted ministers about the proposal last year. It was then Wedgwood Benn, then Secretary of State for Industry, asked it to seek alternative arrangements for ensuring its supply of ferrochrome, needed for stainless steel production. It reported later that there was no secure alternative source, and that lack of supplies would jeopardize jobs in Britain.

Port of London Authority, the release of Brexten Brextenbach, an Afrikaner poet who went on trial in South Africa yesterday under the terrorism laws, is being mounted by the Anti-Apartheid Movement in London as part of an international protest.

Mr. Brextenbach, who had been living in Paris, was arrested in South Africa on August 19 and charged with establishing an illegal organization to promote armed struggle against apartheid.

At a press conference yesterday Mr. Robert Bolt and Mr. Edward Bond, the playwrights, said the trial was further evidence that the policy of Mr. Vorster, South Africa's Prime Minister, was for continued repression rather than détente and dialogue.

They asked all artists, writers and sportsmen to support a cultural boycott of South Africa "until the evil of apartheid is isolated and destroyed."

Airline seeking to offer lower fare to Berne

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

At a time when most of the world's airlines are raising their fares to take account of increased costs, a British independent airline, Dan-Air, applied yesterday for permission to offer cheaper travel between Britain and Switzerland.

The airline is seeking approval to charge £12.40 less on the economy tariff return between London and Berne, and £9.90 less on the monthly excursion fare.

It justified the reductions by pointing out that because of restrictions caused by a short runway at Berne-Belpoiss airport, they have to use a smaller

MP wants legal aid for all at tribunals

By Diana Geddes

A ban on all legal representation before tribunals until legal aid is made available to applicants who cannot afford to be represented by a lawyer is proposed by Mr. Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent. He will put a parliamentary question to the Attorney General in the House of Commons tomorrow.

Mr. Ashley introduced a private member's Bill at the end of last month seeking to extend the provision of legal aid to cover legal representation at tribunals. Last week he received a letter from Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, saying that while he accepted the need for legal aid in certain cases, the Government was not yet able to provide it.

Mr. Ashley said yesterday that there should be parity for all categories of people who appeared before tribunals otherwise they were a travesty of justice. If the poor and weak, such as the old, the unemployed and the disabled, were to be denied expert professional representation by solicitors and counsel, so should the wealthy and powerful, such as government departments, landlords and employers.

More than 125,000 cases were heard before the 60 statutory tribunals that come under the supervision of the Council on Tribunals in 1973 (the latest year for which figures are available). More than a million of these were revenue and income tax cases, but thousands of others involved issues that particularly affected the poor and socially disadvantaged, such as rates and rents, supplementary benefits, employment and immigration.

The Law Society has long advocated the extension of legal aid to cover tribunals. The Lord Chancellor's advisory committee on legal aid, having at first been against it, last year gave full support to its extension to all statutory tribunals, after having set up a working party to examine the arguments.

One of the objections the advisory committee considered was that the extension of legal aid to tribunals would lead to a loss of informality. That, they agreed, might happen. The Government would have to weigh whether the advantages of informality outweighed those of representation.

If that was found to be the case, the committee said in its report to the Lord Chancellor last year, then "the right course, we suggest, will be to ban legal representation altogether; what cannot be done is to restrict its benefits to those wealthy enough to afford it for themselves."

£97,000 contraception campaign for cinemas

The Health Education Council is spending £97,000 on showing a 45-second film to remind women that contraceptive advice and facilities are available free. It will be shown in more than a thousand cinemas in a national campaign about contraception.

At a press conference yesterday, at which there was criticism that audiences often treated such advertisements in cinemas with ridicule and laughter, Mr. Alastair Mackie, director general of the council, said they were cost-effective.

The hope was that the film, which they estimated would be seen by about five million people, many in the 14 to 24

age group, would go some way towards reaching girls who do not seek expert advice on contraception.

The council points out that between three and four million married and single women between the ages of 15 and either use no contraception or use it only spasmodically.

The colour film, which has been shown on television last year, shows a middle-aged woman with four children crying at a telling a pretty teenage girl to be careful. It concluded: "Don't listen to old wives' tales. Get family planning. Look in the phone book under Family Planning."

Militant doctors' leader expects 85% support

By Our Medical Reporter

What national support there will be for the militant action by junior hospital doctors in the North-west over their contract remains unknown because the plan by Dr. Wasly Sakala, their leader, to get opinions from other regions has been dropped pending the result of the national ballot, which closed yesterday.

Dr. Sakala said yesterday that he expected 85 per cent of junior doctors would vote for industrial action rather than accept the compromise.

In the North-west, the industrial action was stepped up yesterday. In nine hospitals juniors were working a 9 am to

5 pm day; in 22 they were working a 40-hour week on night shifts, and in five including two teaching hospitals, juniors were giving emergency services only. Dr. Sakala said: "There now a real threat to life in this escalation of industrial action. But do not blame junior doctors. If someone is to be blamed it is Barbara Castle."

Consultants' advice: Consultants at Bolton, Lancashire, advised hospital authorities to close casualty departments between 5 pm and 9 am. It would be physically impossible for them to do so for juniors (the Pa Association reports).

Jail for two contractors on the 'hump'

From Our Correspondent
Luton

Two "hump" building contractors were jailed at St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday for cheating on VAT and income tax totalling more than £70,000. Donald Hayes, aged 28, of Oakley Court, Edgware, London, was jailed for five years and John Reidy, aged 29, of Chisold Crescent, Stoke Newington, London, for four years.

They pleaded guilty to eight charges of avoiding payment of £16,705 VAT and one charge of conspiring to defraud the Inland Revenue of £54,000 tax.

They were said to have set up limited companies using false names and addresses and to have paid themselves £100 a week each.

Mr. John Scannell, for the defence, said the defendants had been honest and worked long hours seven days a week but were not much good at book-keeping.

Woman denies intention to defraud creditor

From Our Correspondent
Birmingham

Caroline Trusler, aged 55, a single, who had been secretary of a Northampton electrical company which alleged to have traded fraudulently, denied at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday that there had been any intention to defraud creditors. She said the only reason creditors were not paid was the shortfall in incoming accounts.

Mrs Trusler, of Kingsley Road, Northampton, appeared with Ronald Dilleigh, aged 48, a married man, of Northampton, former leader of Northampton borough council; J. Dan Smith, aged 60, a former Tyneside businessman, and Thomas Ellison, aged 39, of Longthorpe Street, Warrington, Cheshire. All four have denied carrying on the business of Dilson Electrical Ltd. of Northampton, with intent to defraud its creditors.

Sir Keith Joseph tells US of Britain's 'decline'

New York, Nov. 10.—Sir Keith Joseph, in an interview published in the New York Times today, said the recession and socialist policy were undermining many aspects of British life.

Controls and policies instituted by the Tories had harmed both rich and poor, caused unemployment and inflation to rise, and led to a deterioration of values. Sir Keith was quoted as saying in an interview at the Centre for Policy Studies, a research group founded last year by Sir Keith and Mrs Thatcher.

"Socialist ministers are the prisoners of the shibboleths they have, and who suffers? The poor and the weak," he told the paper's correspondent, Bernard Weinraub, in London.

Sir Keith, the Conservative central policy planner, called for an end to "Utopian policies," a return to a free-market economy, and strong efforts to revitalize industry.

Declaring that Britain's slipping into socialist sloughs was inevitable, he said the nation's economic decline had intensified the erosion of family life, the fall in education standards, the rise in delinquency and drunkenness, and the loss of national pride.

Sir Keith spoke reluctantly of Britain's plight, expressed irritation with himself for agreeing to talk to a foreign journalist. "I do like splashing mud on a country abroad," he said. "But a New York Times Service."

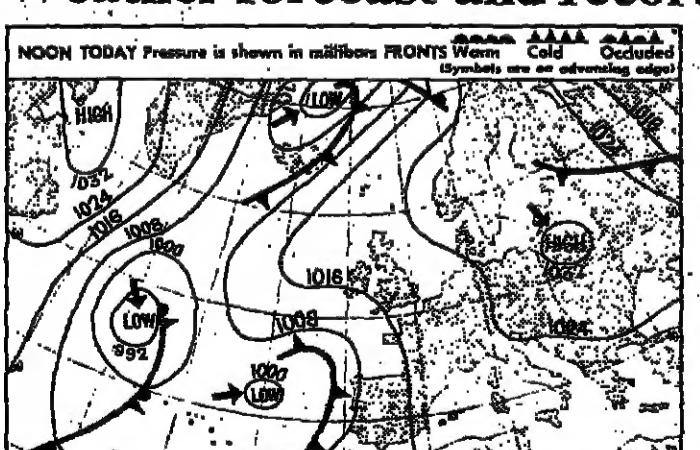
Company loses appeal over late-night drinks

An attempt by Rank Leisure Services to avoid the recent House of Lords ban on sales of drinks over-the-bar at late-night dinner dances failed in the High Court yesterday.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the company against the refusal of Mr. Rwyel at Roberts, the Cardiff magistrate, to grant orders allowing them to serve intoxicating liquor after the bar after normal permitted hours at nine privately organized functions in the Top Rank Party Suite, Cardiff.

Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, said he was left with the impression that there is a shadow of rubber-stamping in this case. He added: "I am apprehensive lest, in the next few months or years, it will become local law in Cardiff that if you have a special occasion certificate that is good enough. That would be contrary to the spirit and letter of the law, since each application had to be treated separately."

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millions FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are an advancing edge)

Today
Sun rises: 7.11 am
Moon rises: 1.00 pm
Sun sets: 4.18 pm
Moon sets: 12.21 am

Full Moon: November 18
Lighting up: 4.48 pm to 6.42 am
High water: London Bridge, 6.41 am, 6.0m (19.7ft); Dover, 6.0m (19.8ft); Avonmouth, 12.35 pm (19.8ft); Dover, 4.17 am (19.8ft); Hull, 11.47 am (19.8ft); Liverpool, 11.45 am (19.8ft); London Bridge, 4.41 am (19.8ft); 5.5 pm (24.7ft).

A ridge of high pressure will persist to N of the British Isles.

Area forecasts
London, East Anglia, SE, E, fog patches and slight frost at first, occasional showers; wind SE, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands: fog patches and slight frost at first, occasional showers; wind SE, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

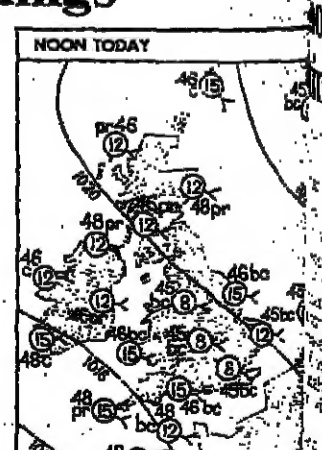
Today
Sun rises: 7.11 am
Moon rises: 1.00 pm
Sun sets: 4.18 pm
Moon sets: 12.21 am

Full Moon: November 18
Lighting up: 4.48 pm to 6.42 am
High water: London Bridge, 6.41 am, 6.0m (19.7ft); Dover, 6.0m (19.8ft); Avonmouth, 12.35 pm (19.8ft); Dover, 4.17 am (19.8ft); Hull, 11.47 am (19.8ft); Liverpool, 11.45 am (19.8ft); London Bridge, 4.41 am (19.8ft); 5.5 pm (24.7ft).

A ridge of high pressure will persist to N of the British Isles.

Area forecasts
London, East Anglia, SE, E, fog patches and slight frost at first, occasional showers; wind SE, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands: fog patches and slight frost at first, occasional showers; wind SE, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).



NOON TODAY
Sun rises: 7.11 am
Moon rises: 1.00 pm
Sun sets: 4.18 pm
Moon sets: 12.21 am

Full Moon: November 18
Lighting up: 4.48 pm to 6.42 am
High water: London Bridge, 6.41 am, 6.0m (19.7ft); Dover, 6.0m (19.8ft); Avonmouth, 12.35 pm (19.8ft); Dover, 4.17 am (19.8ft); Hull, 11.47 am (19.8ft); Liverpool, 11.45 am (19.8ft); London Bridge, 4.41 am (19.8ft); 5.5 pm (24.7ft).

A ridge of high pressure will persist to N of the British Isles.

Area forecasts
London, East Anglia, SE, E, fog patches and slight frost at first, occasional showers; wind SE, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands: fog patches and slight frost at first, occasional showers; wind SE, light; max temp 9°C (48°F).

£1,000 housing grant aims to help unemployed to move

By David Leigh

The Government's relative failure to persuade jobless workers to move about the country, even while there is high unemployment, has led the Employment Services Agency to offer greatly cash inducements, including a £1,000 grant for people buying a house for the first time.

The agency plans to put an extra £2m into increasing help for the relatively low-earning unemployed. It will bring its

bill up to an estimated £7.5m in the coming year.

An employment transfer scheme has been running since 1972, but over the past three years, despite rising unemployment, fewer people have used it. It had 18,557 customers in the year up to March 31, 1973, 15,237 the next year and 14,333 in 1974-75.

The agency has decided that a big handicap is the fear of being unable to get housing in a new area. From January, a man

with a child who is jobless or about to become redundant and living in one of the assisted areas outside southern and central England will get allowances culminating in the £1,000 grant.

His fare to the new area will be paid, and he will get a settling-in grant of £15, and £15 a week for up to two years until his family can join him. His fares for a monthly visit to his family will be paid; he will find only the first pound, he will find only the first pound, he will find only the first pound.

penses and three quarters of his legal fees paid. There are smaller disturbance and rehousing allowances for people with one dependent, or those not buying a house for the first time. Grants are available under stricter conditions for unemployed people elsewhere than in assisted areas. The scheme is aimed at those whose new job will pay below £4,000 a year.

Another new scheme will pay fares and up to two weeks' subsistence for people prepared to travel after interviews or to look generally for work.

CONTRAST NEWS

Exhibitors warned read the risk damage by fanatics

Gostling
unwise to honour
by bringing to
his masterpieces
roof, the National
the artists. All ex-
a risk from the
the fanatic; it is
in the case of an
eat artist, to spread
this moment", he said. "but
we are not yet out of the money
for the current financial year
and I am hopeful that before
long we might be able to tell
you something of great interest
and importance."

Professor Hale said it was
hoped to make the gallery gene-
rally more attractive to visitors
by remodelling the interior
rooms, the present being dis-
mantled and would be equipped
with new carpets and better
lighting. The process would be
going on for about 18 months
and those plans could not be
carried out until air condition-
ing was installed in the eastern
wing, and that was something
the trustees were going to do.
Department of Environment
for "frequently, strongly and,
I am sure, ultimately success-
fully".

Only when that was restored
could the controversial redeco-
ration of these rooms take place
and the whole gallery hung with
paintings in the way they would
like.

National Gallery Report, January,
1973, to June, 1975. National Gallery
Publications Department.
Trafford Square, London WC2N 6DP.
50p. (For from the gallery
direct, 50p.)

singer fined £1,100 attack at concert

Correspondent
City Rollers' lead
McKeown, made
raked, violent and
"back" on two press
es during an Oxford
rt. Judge Mynett,
at Oxford Crown
day.
own, aged 19, of
ine, Medway, Edin-
fined a total of
given a three-month
ine, suspended for
He was ordered to
secution costs and
ation to Mr Hartley.
seven days daily to pay
months' jail. He
to assisting
Hartley, a photo-
ith the Reading
st, causing bodily
ine 2; common
Malcolm Rouse, a
r with the Oxford
er; and to causing
mage to a camera
of Mr Hartley.
quility and
causing bodily harm
by the prose-
sh Berry, for the
prosecution, said the offences
arose at a concert on June 2
at the New Theatre given by
the Bay City Rollers. "Un-
fortunately some of the
enthusiasm of the young fans
boiled over into hysteria", he
added. Press photographers
were at the concert at the
request of the show's pro-
moters. In the orchestra
pit, the stage, some people
in the audience jumped down
about six feet into the orchestra
pit and tried to get on to the
stage or touch the performers.
One girl became hysterical
and had to be revived with
smelling salts: "At that stage
McKeown was fairly
violent and provoked
the two photographers",
counsel said. It started with
Mr McKeown still on the stage
swinging the microphone on its
lead towards people in the pit.
The first blow smashed Mr
Hartley's camera, causing
£32.18 damage.
McKeown swung the
microphone again and it hit Mr
Hartley on the side of his head.
Mr Hartley looked up and saw
the microphone stand as it
came down and hit him

or increased
id to
dustry

Reporter
that a government
should be set up
additional financial
the Film Develop-
is made by the
of the Writers' and
Great Britain in a
document to be
set up by the Prime
to investigate the
industry.
be pledged over a
committee says, to
large a profit as
in the production
of films.
The
of nationalization
television, about a
institution operating
with a commercial
basis.
is benefited from
ive stimulus of the
are conscious that
may be difficult to
the Government is
at all, we commend
tion to this as a
wards the preserva-
tion of the British
films industry."

Public church 'is not a national company'

respondent where there are fewer than four.

Mr Robert Isaac, for Mr Allt, argued that the convent was part of the Roman Catholic Church controlled from Rome, and that the church could be liable to a worldwide company.

Sir Dinniaid Conroy, QC, chairman of the tribunal, found that the convent was not financially controlled from Rome, but had fewer than 10 employees. "Although we have been asked to look at this order as part of a multinational company . . . we find that Mr Allt's contract was with the mother superior of the convent. He was not entitled to claim for unfair dismissal."

Mr Allt complains that he was dismissed because it was discovered that he and his wife were not Roman Catholics. He intends to appeal to the High Court.

guard
urt

strict security at
load Magistrates'
inster, yesterday
ital proceedings
Bank of America
lectives guarded

and four women
charges arising
raids at the bank
eer, Mayfair, in
and April this

men are charged
cy to rob. The
nts are variously
h robbery or
n money or
convert the course

Unemployed youths to be trained as rangers

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

The laying of plastic matting on a section of the Pennine Way, the long-distance footpath, which has become eroded in places, is to be one of the first tasks to be tackled by recruits under the latest scheme to provide training and useful temporary jobs for unemployed young people.

It is part of a programme being developed by Task Force North, a charitable trust formed to help unemployed young people. The emphasis will be on providing work in national parks, beginning with the Peak District and Lake District.

The organization is receiving £300,000 from the Manpower Services Commission as part of the Government's job-creation programme. It is hoped to provide temporary jobs for at least 500 young people as the scope of the programme is widened.

Rural will enrol 100 young trainee rangers for three or four week adventure training courses with a syllabus including map reading, weather lore, basic survival and rescue exercises. They can then go on to qualify as conservation rangers.

Trainees of 16 will get £21.76 a week, rising to £26.76 when they reach 18. Conservation rangers of 23 will be paid £32.40, rising to £37.40 for a 40-hour week.

The Civil Service Department is to undergo its first review of performance and structure
New Prime Minister's unit is ruled out for the present

By Peter Hennessy
The structure and performance of the Civil Service Department are to be reviewed for the first time since it was established in November, 1968, in the publication of the Fulton report.

ment divisions of the Treasury with the Civil Service Commission it has had responsibility for the size, personnel management and overall efficiency of the Civil Service.

There has been periodic speculation

A report on a detailed management inquiry is expected by the middle of next year

hard Donoughue. Since then his style of government has been to make use of the Cabinet Office, the Civil Service Department, the Treasury and the Central Policy Review Staff, as well as the policy

S. Carter, head of cal engineering of the Royal Military Science, Shrivens review the work of Civil Service Colle

Last week Mr J

The management
be conducted und

vision of a steering committee of 10 senior officials, including civil servants from the Treasury and the Department of Industry, chaired by Sir Douglas Allen, Permanent Secretary of the Civil Service Department and Head of the Home Civil Service.

The steering committee includes one outside appointee, Sir Frederick Bishop, former director general of the National Trust. Completion of the report is expected by May or June, 1976.

Since the Civil Service Department was formed by joining the pay and manage-

Lord Armstrong of Sandhurst, Sir Douglas Allen's predecessor as Head of the Home Office, was also mentioned as a possible head of a department in 1972-73 before the retirement of Lord Trend as Secretary of the Cabinet and again just before the general election of 1974. In 1974 when Lord Armstrong was known to be playing an active part in running Mr Heath's counter inflation policy.

Mother finds sons dead in caravan

The mother of a travelling family of nine who is expecting her tenth child found three of her sons dead in their fumefilled caravan on waste ground at Belle Isle estate, Leeds, yesterday.

Mrs. Margaret Cash found Edward, aged 18, Daniel, aged 12, and William, aged 10, dead in their beds. Another brother, Patrick, aged 16, is seriously ill.

The police said foul play was not suspected. They took away a paraffin heater.

Paying council rent by giro to cut arrears

**From John Chartres
Manchester**

The introduction in Manchester of council house rent payments by giro will mean that 150 rent collectors will be among those able to take on the new and more rewarding role of "estate management officers", some of whom will probably have degrees in sociology or kindred subjects.

Manchester is joining a growing list of large local authorities handing over rent collection to the Post Office's Giro system. Tenants will be able to pay their rents at any one of 267 post offices in the city.

Man is refused bail after year in custody

William Smyth, aged 37, said to have been in custody for nearly a year, was refused bail at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on a charge of possessing nitroglycerine.

Miss Ann Mallachie, for the defence of Mr Smyth, an Irishman, of Third Avenue, Harrow Road, North Kensington, said his trial was due on January 14 next year.

Mr Justice Donaldson said Mr Smyth had been in custody much too long by modern standards.



**You'll only feel the
difference when
your central heating
bill arrives.**

The cost of heating your house will be far greater this winter than last. The price of most fuels has risen dramatically – and heating probably accounts for two-thirds of the fuel you use.

But you can hold down your central heating bill if you take a few simple steps.

- 1. Setting your room thermostat 3°F below last year. This could trim the bill by as much as 15%. And you probably won't feel any discomfort.**
- 2. Resetting your time clock to save an hour's heating every day.**
- 3. Turning the radiators right down in rooms you're not using. (Not forgetting to close the doors.)**

These steps may well reduce your fuel consumption by up to a third.

There are other things you can do throughout the winter.

If you're going away for the weekend, you can safely turn down to 50°F.

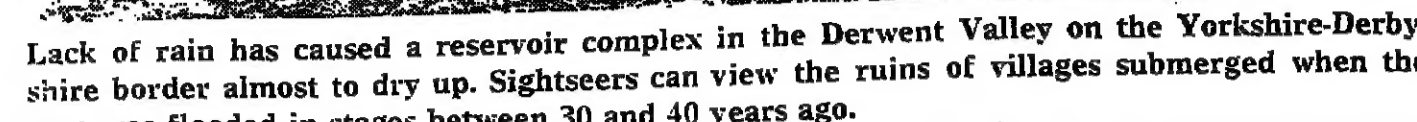
If you're having a Sunday lie-in, for instance, you can change the time clock so that it wakes the boiler up an hour or two later.

And it's worth checking your heating controls daily, to be sure they're going to do what you want them to.

There aren't many other ways to
save so much money with so little effort.

Department of Energy.

Ask for advice and booklets at your Gas, Electricity or Solid Fuel Advisory Service Showroom or from your Fuel Oil Distributor.



Tory pledge to parents on grants for students

covered on the road by a policeman fines totalling up to £800 might have been imposed, it says.

The Department of the Environment commented: "We have a strict policy on cases of malpractice, which consists of one written warning followed by withdrawal of the authorization to carry out tests. This happens, on average, to 330 testing stations each year."

On the scope of the test, the department said that if it were extended to cover all items the cost to motorists would be prohibitive. The issue of a certificate related to the condition of the car at that moment and should not be regarded as a 12-month guarantee of roadworthiness.

The date for the introduction of a revised test was chosen to allow garages to acquire the necessary equipment and was agreed after taking advice from the motor industry.

to parents on grants for students

By Our Education
Correspondent

A Conservative government would free parents from having to contribute to their children's grants at universities and colleges. Mr Norman St John Stevas, Opposition spokesman on education, science and arts, promised when he spoke at Mid-Essex Technical College, Clumsford, yesterday.

He said: "There is no justice in a situation where students are deprived of their free grant because of the existence of the national contributions which many parents are either unable or unwilling to pay. The financial plight of students is all the more acute because of the drying up of the supply

Communist Party calls for subsidized printing group

By a Staff Reporter

Subsidized printing facilities should be made available to a wide range of democratic organizations, particularly in the Labour movement, to publish newspaper articles, the Communist Party of Great Britain told the Royal Commission on the Press yesterday.

Mr George Matthews, head of the party's press and publicity department and a former editor of the *Morning Star*, told the commission that the proposed national printing corporation should make printing facilities available to groups that could not pay market rates.

Asked by Professor O. R. McGregor, chairman of the commission, whether in his opinion there would have to be an upper limit on the amount of subsidy available, Mr Matthews replied that a comparatively small amount of up to £10m a year would probably meet the initial demand.

The Communist Party believed that representatives of the trade unions in printing and journalism, the TUC, local government, prominent individuals and the Government itself should be included on any national printing corporation.

It would be for the corporation to establish the criteria by which to judge which applications should be accepted.

Mr Matthews suggested that before receiving a printing subsidy an organization would have to prove that its proposed publication was in the public interest and that it was capable of reasonably efficient operation.

Later Mr Matthews told the commission that it was a scandal that no newspaper always supported the policy of the Labour Party or the TUC. The Labour leadership had been very remiss in that respect. As newspapers are proposed to be owned by the public, "our objection is that it is 99 per cent one way", Mr Matthews added. Asked if the *Morning Star's* purpose was to make propaganda be replicated "Absolutely, yes."

The Government's refusal to place advertising in the *Morning Star* on reasonable terms, was criticized by Mr Matthews as "unjust and discriminatory". He told the commission that the aim of Government advertising was not to make a commercial return but to inform the public. The readers of the *Morning Star* were being denied access to public information.

North Sea herring 'might'

out of the industrial fishing, mainly by Denmark, will be given to delegates from 15 countries attending the meeting of the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, which opens in London today. The greatest to fishermen of Shetland and the east coast of Scotland.

Scientists engaged by a committee set up by the International Council for the

a tenth of what it was 10 years ago. They point out that whereas there was similar fishing off the coast of Iceland in the 1950s the stocks collapsed and there is now no herring fishing. They suggest a complete ban on Pacific herring fishing off the North Sea next year, although they accept that some herring will inevitably be "by-catch" of other industrial fishing.

Warning to do-it-yourself divorce petitioners

People who prepare their own petitions for divorce received a warning from a judge in the London Divorce Court yesterday.

Mr Stanislaus Seuffert, QC, sitting as a special commissioner, granted a decree nisi to Mr Matthew Gorodii, of Grosvenor Gardens, Golders Green, London, and told him: "It is quite wrong for people to come to court not knowing how to do their case, taking up the time of the court and taking precedence over people who have gone to solicitors and counsel."

Mr Bertram Caulton, another petitioner, was told by the judge: "I do not mind doing your case for you, but other people are held up because of that."

After dealing with Mr Caulton's petition, the judge granted him a decree and said: "I hope you will not go out of court and say there was no trouble getting it."

"Tell people if they are going to get a divorce to go to solicitors. If they cannot find it, they should apply for help so that other people do not get held up."

The judge told a third person, a self petitioner, Mr H. Lewis, of Hillier Road, Bexsea: "You did not do it. You were better than the others. Do not tell people it was easy as falling off a log. I do not. You could not have done without my assistance. I hear of someone trying to do it by themselves, advising them to."

The Law Society, solicitors' professional body, said later: "Most divorce is done under the legal scheme; that is what it is for."

"It always pays to take advice, especially on matters such as divorce, which involve custody of children, division of property. People are not lawyers, and not necessarily easy to persuade of their own case. You can easily make a complete hash of it."

French left split over victory tactics

total production of energy. Britain had invested and would continue to invest a greater proportion of its gross national product in energy production than anyone else, running into many thousands of millions of pounds.

There was no common approach to these problems and he would be neglecting his responsibilities if he did not claim British representation. It was a matter of vital importance to Britain and to Britain's best to make a success of the conference.

Mr Callaghan was also seen to be out of step with his European partners over direct elections to the European Parliament. It was clear that from London, he foresaw there could be little chance of the original Community target date of 1978 being achieved.

He accepted that this was a treaty requirement and that Britain would honour it. But he suggested that there were many issues which should be left to national governments to settle, including the question of the electoral franchise on who was eligible, the method of who had the right to nominate and elect a candidate and whether there should be a dual mandate.

There was also the question of constituency boundaries of financing the election.

Mr Callaghan suggested that he should begin the discussion after the summit in December.

From the Conservative bench, Mr Mauding, C. spokesman on foreign affairs, questioned whether the Government was strongly prepared to support the conference.

He suggested that it was necessary to ensure that British interests might be safeguarded in the community and that the conference itself, he said, was sufficient attention in the Government was taking to the dangers.

Parliamentary report

preparation, the
the entitled to
election, be a
there can
date.
the question
are and
tioned that
the process
the EEC
ative front
opposition
in affairs,
which
nment po
separate
the energy
n the pro-
ment it is
dam-
mission of
the success
of Mr. Cal-
nor giving
the stand-
the contrary

From Charles Hargrove
Paris. Nov 10

The Socialist Party is ex-
pecting an increase in popular
favour and its strength in the
country is growing steadily.
The Châtelainnult by-electric
demonstrated last month
thinks it has a good chance
winning the next parliamentary
elections in 1978. That is what
M. François Mitterrand, its
first secretary, raised at the
weekend the thorny subject
what President Georges
d'Estaing should do in such
case.

The question is embarrassing
both to the President and to
the Communist partners of the
Socialists, in the Union of the
Left. When M. Robert Fabry
the leader of the left-wing
Radical Socialists, went to
Elysée last month, the Presi-
dent asked him if he had a
ready answer to such a ques-
tion.

It raised the bulk-in con-
dition of the constitution
the Fifth Republic, as amend-
ed in 1962 to provide for the
election of the President by
universal suffrage. So long

ort, page 7

Difficulties in streamlining EEC farm policies

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Nov 10

The efforts of ministers of agriculture of the Nine to streamline the workings of the Community's agricultural policy seem likely to fall far short of the thorough reforms once sought by the British and West Germans.

A draft document being discussed by the ministers at one of their regular monthly sessions in Brussels today lays more emphasis on the achievements of the policy than on its shortcomings. Drawn up by senior agricultural officials, it is designed to form the basis of a discussion on the basis of heads of government at their summit in Rome next month.

On the positive side, the officials say that the common agricultural policy has improved the level and efficiency of food production, while guaranteeing farmers a reasonable standard of living and consumers security of supply. They concede that some problems have arisen, but blame this largely on the Community's failure to make headway on other common policies, such as economic and monetary union and social welfare programmes.

The document says agricultural policy is judged as a single entity, the more general economic problems relevant to all Community policies.

Blame for the difficulties is partly shifted to other countries, who have preferential trade agreements with countries outside the Community, often against the interests of EEC farmers.

It says it would be dangerous for the Community if the farmers were to shoulder the burden of more liberal trading with non-member countries.

There are four separate areas where the officials say action is required to reduce subsidies and cut costs of production, namely cereals, products, hedges and wine. No precise action is recommended.

During today's discussion, agriculture ministers make any progress in settling the wine dispute between France and Italy.

Delegation again refuses to discuss plans to liberalise the marketing system for French wine, but agrees to no imports of Italian

mony

level proposed by the Commission. The increasing cereals production of 707,855 tonnes, which is the maximum of the Ministry of Agriculture compared to consider 1,064,300 tonnes.

Community food aid for about 55 per cent of the EEC's total community food interest being undividedly by members of the Commission's food aid were approved, it is the total community food aid from 1975-76 from 1,240,000 tonnes to 1,680,000 tonnes, mainly consisting of wheat and including dal and sugar.

The Communists are determined to check the rise in popularity of the Socialists at their expense by appearing even more intransigent than they are towards the President.

M. Pierre Juquin, a member of the Communist central committee, said in Limoges that "I allow it to be believed that Giscard d'Estaing might one day father a government which would apply to the letter the common programme of the left is an illusion. The aim of Giscard is to obtain a nice, friendly, as weak as possible, left, that he needs to modify the balance of forces in the left camp."

M Marchais emphasising on speech-making tour of La raine: "We have no illusion M Giscard d'Estaing is opposed to the common programme as we will not expect the mass

Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and Mr. Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart.

Herr Scheel begins a two-day tour of Central Asia on Thursday, leaving Herr Genscher in Moscow to discuss the three outstanding treaties—on scientific cooperation, cultural exchanges and legal representation.

All three, along with a proposed atom power plant near Kaliningrad, in former East Prussia, are held up over differing interpretations of the strongly West German position tied to the Federal Republic, and how this should be represented in bilateral agreements.

—Rauter

Sau Marino, the Socialist Party today from the two-parliamentary Congress of State of Sao Marino political crisis.

The Congress of 10 members from the Great Council of the Republic of Sao Marino is the central organ of the government. Seven of them are Christian Democrats and the other three Socialists.

The Socialists are resigning because of the period of inactivity of the Christian Democracy country's development.

AP.

ly withdrew
ty coalition
of the Repub-
and caused a
State, com-
pers elected
and General
Apparition re-
0,000 people,
and of govern-
ment members
democrats and
socialists.
ay they were
of a long
ivity by the
ats over the
ment plans.—

Mannheim battle

The biennial congress of West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD), which opens here tomorrow, is likely to prove superlative in everything except controversy.

The party's executive gathered today in Mannheim on the eve of the conference to complete last minute preparations. A large proportion of which were concerned with reducing as far as possible the risk of open breaches between the politicians and the theorists.

Th: 436 delegates will be expected to dispose of nearly 1,500 motions under the eyes

SPD is united
Schmidt's coalition
ment and that the
left does not dictate
line.

Although the 1
strong as it was
congress in Hanover
1973, it could be
odds with the lea

The most likely
week for such d
exists to be sho
the debate in
worked out "dir
work for 1985"
term programme

This is one c
political docu

Edoardo
was

The SPD has still not emerged from the trough in its popularity attested by losses in recent regional elections. Party

for soul of SPD

There is also no lack of "obstruction" by the F. Democratic Party, the junior partner in the ruling coalition of the SPD. Plans to extend workers' participation in industrial management in the United States in the next six years of data on this is growing by the hour.

Herr Brandt will need all skill in reconciliation to induce from this congress a convincing endorsement of policies which Herr Brandt Schmitt's administration, he believed as it is by increasing friction between its two component parties.

All this means that Mehlum is about to become scene of one of those family conflicts which always erupt when a Socialist party is in Government—an ideological struggle for the soul of the SPD. Between those exorbitant political power in the state—the idealists who want change society.

But the SPD leadership has been pouring much oil upon these troubled waters in preparation for this conference and most observers expect it to be a dangerous controversy which will be avoided for the sake of the party's chances in the federal election.

EAS

Harvest figures only 2% production rise

China's harvest figures for 1975 are only 2% higher than last year, according to official statistics. The increase is still alarming, it is reported, but it is not enough to keep the country's grain production on a growth path. The increase is much higher and rigorous control programmes have not overcome the peasants' desire to have more.

The harvest figure is further confused by the fact that one senior official claimed a much better result in a talk with a Western visitor some days ago. He put the 1974 harvest at 274 million tonnes, which would certainly have been a notable achievement if substantiated.

There is no explanation of the discrepancy, but the official figure confirmed last night will clearly be accepted throughout the world as the one to work on.

Drought and flood have been blamed for China's inability to boost grain harvests higher over the past few years. Important disadvantages also accrue from the small supply of chemical fertiliser, a problem rendered more acute this year by the rising price of fertiliser made in Japan, China's chief supplier.

None the less, international grain merchants report that China is showing little interest in buying wheat this year. At a pinch it can feed its own people and even build up reserves. But this imposes a heavy burden on the rail transport system to move grain from one part of the country to another instead of bringing it to the seaports.

film shows US as oil saboteur

Both villains are eventually unmasked by local children but not before an abandoned aqueduct has been shown with the letters USA clearly marked on it.

A party official in the film gives a warning that "the two superpowers" are trying to spy on China's oil installations. The disagreement between China and Vietnam about sovereignty over the Paracels is not referred to.

This appears to be the first statement in a Chinese film suggesting enmity with the modern United States since the visit of Mr Nixon in 1972.

Writer says KGB tried to poison him

Moscow, Nov 10.—Zviad Gamsakhurdia, a Georgian writer and member of the Soviet group of the human rights organization Amnesty International, has accused the KGB, the Soviet secret police, of trying to poison him with toxic gas.

Mr Gamsakhurdia, aged 36, the son of Konstantin Gamsakhurdia, a distinguished writer and academician who died this year, made the accusation in a letter to Mr Yuri Andropov, head of the KGB, and Mr Alexei Insauri, head of its Georgian section. A copy of the letter reached Western reporters today.

Mr Gamsakhurdia has had several encounters with the KGB and this year lost his teaching job at Tbilisi University. He claimed that on September 20 gas was sprayed into his house, causing him and his wife dizziness, increased pulse-rate and shortage of breath.

African poet faces 15 years penalty

August from self-imposed exile in Paris, using the name Christian Galska and posing as a Frenchman. He was detained a few days later as he was about to fly out of the country, they say.

Mr Breytenbach's Vietnamese-born wife, Yolande, arrived here on Saturday with a one-week visa. She visited her husband in jail at the weekend, but was not in court today.

The 13-page charge-sheet lists the names of student leaders, lecturers and others said to have conspired with Mr Breytenbach. Many of them were arrested in police raids in August and September. Justice Ministry sources say some will be called as witnesses at Mr Breytenbach's trial and some will stand trial later.

It says the aim of the Atlas organization was "the revolutionary transformation of South African society under the leadership of the black liberation movement". This was to have been done by various means, including "armed struggle and underground work".

Mr Breytenbach is said to have been involved not only during his latest visit, but during a well-publicized visit to South Africa in 1973, when he brought his wife. They are not allowed to live together under South Africa's racial laws.—Reuters.

South Africa talks resume

The conference on South-West Africa resumed last night after a two-day break. The South African government has administered South-West Africa, a former German colony, since 1920 after the First World War and is likely to separate it from the rest of the country.

Money crisis threatens Tokyo with state takeover

New York-style collapse impossible because of legal limit on city's budget deficit

From Our Correspondent, Tokyo, Nov 10

Tokyo is facing an economic crisis that could end with the city's administration being placed under the direct supervision and control of the Japanese Government. Total financial collapse of the kind facing New York is not possible because of a legal arrangement which provides for state intervention should local government deficits exceed a defined limit, but the situation is nonetheless grave.

Dr Ryokichi Minobe, aged 71, the governor of Tokyo, now seldom flashes the "million dollar" smiles which were said to have contributed greatly to his reelection in April for another four-year term. He has not lost the savvy which made him one of Japan's best dressed politicians, but is now said to be "less concerned with what he should wear and which matching handkerchief he should display in his breast pocket."

His irritation and frustration are understandable, for the Marxist economist now faces the gravest financial difficulty of his administration. During the current fiscal year (ending March, 1976), he is committed to neutralize deficits amounting to 300,000 million yen (about £500m), falling which his administration risks the prospect of falling within the category of "entity for rehabilitation". This would be an admission that the metropolitan government could no longer function as an autonomous body.

The biggest cause of Tokyo's deficit is the poor tax revenue the city yields. On the other hand, city expenditures are to increase by 140,000 million yen over the original budget, largely because of wage increases, bonuses and generous retirement allowances (a bureau director has received 40m yen, about £67,000, as retirement allowance).

How, then, does the governor propose to counter the increased revenue and increased outlay? He is planning as a first step to "defer" until next fiscal year the payments of 90,000 million yen earmarked for wage increases and retirement allowances. He is also calling for "drastic cuts" in operational funds amounting to 40,000 million yen. Finally, he is taking advantage of the legal provision that city authorities are authorized to float bonds.

While these measures would cut the deficit considerably, there is another basic "trap" that endangers Tokyo's financial structure. The original budget had already incorporated revenue to be accounted for by local bond flotation and this offers more headaches to the governor than the discrepancy between revenue and expenditure.

The Home Affairs ministry, the government agency that oversees local authorities, has never fully sanctioned Tokyo's applications for bond flotation for reasons other than to supplement deficits from poor tax revenues. Metropolitan government officials are therefore very pessimistic. They fear that full authorization to float the bonds is unlikely and that the most the city can expect to raise is no more than half of the needed resources.

Polish leader meets complaining wives

Warsaw, Nov 10.—A debate has taken place between Mr Edward Giersek, the Polish party leader, and several hundred women who complained about the housewife's lot in Poland.

The debate, which was held last week in Lodz, was later shown on television. The women, all Communist Party members, criticized the shortage of consumer goods in the country and the poor quality of those available.

Mr Giersek was aided in the debate by Mr Jaroszewicz, the Prime Minister. They both answered questions frankly and even emotionally without resorting to party slogans.

Mr Giersek admitted that the Government and party faced economic difficulties like the shortage of consumer goods as well as housing problems.

He said: "Even if you think that those in Warsaw are not bothering about prosaic problems, I can assure you that we know all about these problems and we are trying to solve them."

Mr Jaroszewicz said that "there are too many shoddy products turned out from good materials". He added: "The crucial question is the attitude of the workers towards their task and the carrying out correctly of factory techniques... It would be ideal if each worker wanted to buy the product he made."

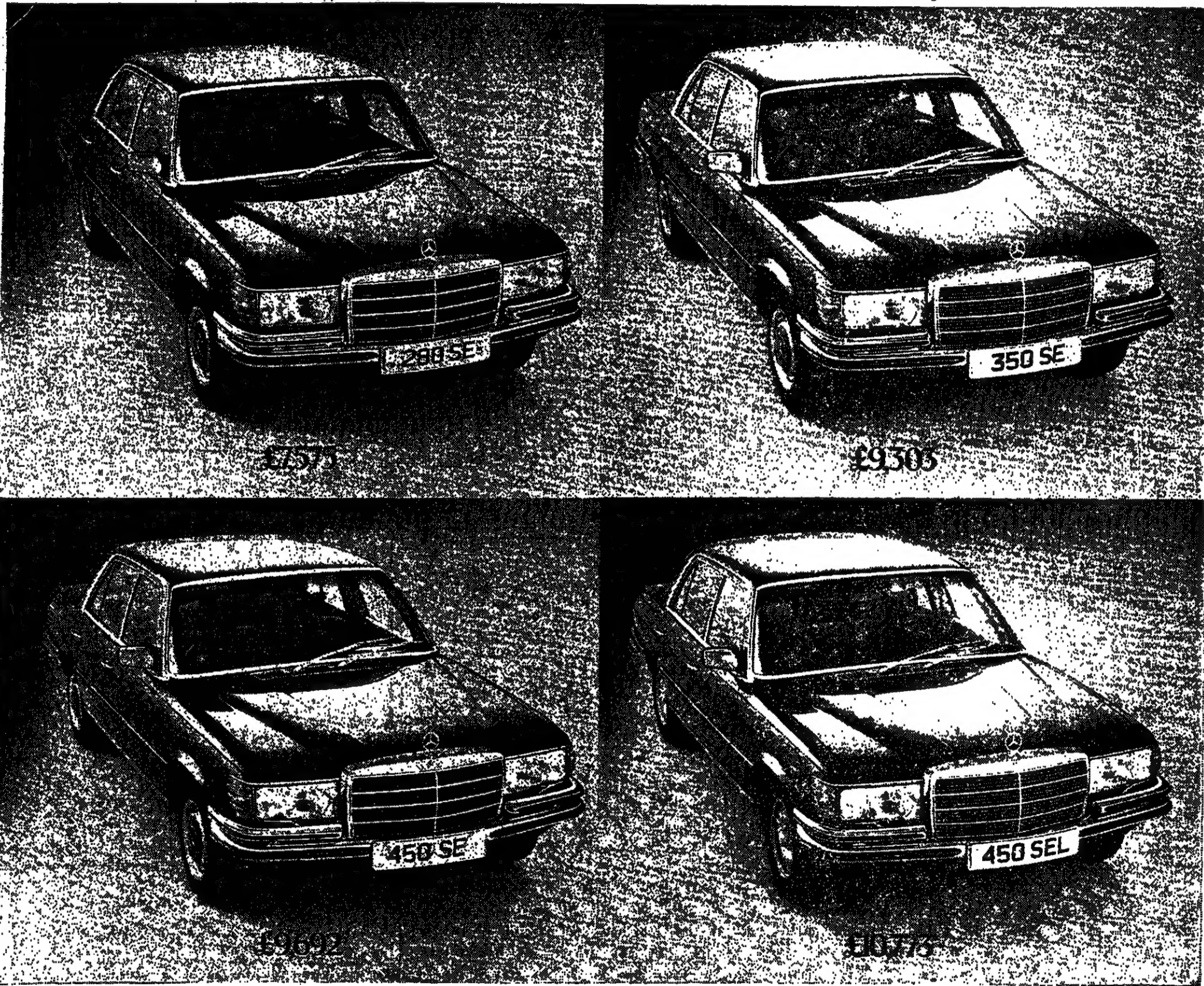
New code of ethics for Indian papers proposed

From Our Correspondent, Delhi, Nov 10

A code of ethics for Indian journalists and newspapers may replace the present guidelines which editors follow. The code has been prepared by a committee of editors appointed by the Government. The committee itself will have a main say in dealing with those who violate the code.

It is possible that the group will replace the Press Council, which concludes its extended tenure at the end of this year.

The Government also proposes to introduce legislation to prevent newspapers from indulging in character assassination and publishing tendentious and baseless reports.



The world's best car has some tough competition.

Motoring experts the world over claim our 450SEL to be the finest car in the world.

"Absolutely astonishing" wrote our own Motor magazine. "The pinnacle of production cars praised France's Auto Journal. The best production limousine in the world" echoed America's Road and Track.

The facts behind these accolades sound equally impressive.

The 450SEL sports a V-8 engine that speeds you from 0 to 60 in 8.3 seconds and produces an academic top speed of over 130mph.

And amongst its unrivalled features it includes the now famous anti-squat rear suspension that takes the ups and downs out of 4.5 litre motoring.

While its attention to comfort and luxury extends from headlamp washer-wipers to electrically-operated windows.

Obviously the experts praise has been won in the face of some pretty tough competition.

But happily we can report that most of it comes from the other S-class models above:

The 6-cylinder 280SE that gives you 118mph.

The faster V-8 engined 350SE automatic,

Or the 450SE performance saloon, that mirrors almost exactly the longer-wheel-based 450SEL.

However, that's hardly surprising. Because each car in our S-class is the result of the same meticulous research.

It starts from the fundamental thought about what a car should achieve. In terms of design, engineering, performance and reliability. For driver, passengers and society as a whole.

That's why they all share the same advanced body design. That forms part of an integrated safety system that's the most advanced in the world.

The same precise, power-assisted steering that takes all the strain but keeps the feel of the road.

All have the same unfading, twin-circuit disc-brakes all round that respond quickly to stop you fast in your tracks.

And zero-offset steering that keeps you in line even if a tyre punctures at high-speed.

But perhaps the features that show best the unique Mercedes-Benz attitude to motoring are the ones that go almost unnoticed.

Like the ingenious channels that divert rain and dirt from obscuring your view.

The seats that are carefully designed to ease

leg-ache and back-ache.

A door-mirror that adjusts from the inside. Rear lamp clusters that keep themselves clean. And arm-rests that are inch-perfect for safer and more comfortable driving.

They, and hundreds more like them, are all designed to make a Mercedes the most complete car you'll ever drive.

And whichever model above (or the nine others in our range) appeals to you individually, you'll find on a test drive the same comforting Mercedes-Benz features.

And re-discover some of the lost pleasures of driving.

Mercedes-Benz. The way every car should be built.

Mr N. A. Grace, Mercedes-Benz (United Kingdom) Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9AH. Telephone: 01-890 2151. Please ask my local Mercedes-Benz dealer to provide me with more information about the 280SE, 350SE, 450SE, 450SEL.

Name: _____ Address: _____ Tel: (Home) _____ (Office) _____

The prices mentioned include Car Tax and VAT but not delivery charges, number plates or seat belts. For enquiries about export and diplomatic purchase please contact: Export Sales Division, Avonfield House, 12 Park Lane, London, W1Y 5AS. Tel: 01-629 3578.

_____ as a

was in the new year board director and son on January 1 in succession to Mr F. Nicholls

operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

_____ as a mad

...operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

_____ as a mad

...operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

Burne-Jones, born Jones

colours. 18th Century to present
day. 13 Carlos Place (ex O'Hanna).
W.1. Monday-Saturday. 10-6. Tel.
250 1500

Paris
The first films of the Parisian Rentrée, *The Story of O* and *The Beast*, pointed to a revolution in one area of French cinema. But the resulting fuss and furor obscured another enactment of rebellion and a serious attempt to examine this conflict between tradition and change. Godard's latest film, *Numéro Deux*, is ironically presented as a "remake" of *A Bonze de Souffle* (1960), aimed as a jibe against his past tradition of making films. Tchéché's third film, *Souvenirs d'en*

the relationship between the young couple is constantly changing in various sequences of video within video the character is separated from himself as his double mimics him in the background. Twice Godard tries to fabricate a wedding cake for the young parents and grandparents. The elderly man sits naked in front of the camera, talking about his life, and later on the grandmother washes herself naked, her long hair over her shoulders. These are uncomfortable scenes which break the pattern of fragmentation and division that characterizes the film.

In comparison with Tchéché's

Paul Overy Lady Burne-Jones with her children Philip and Margaret in the background

Paris
The first films of the Parisian
Renr tre, *The Story of O* and
The Beast, pointed to a revolution
in one area of French
cinema. But the resulting fuss
and furor obscured another
enactment of rebellion and a
serious attempt to examine this
conflict between tradition and
change. Godard's latest film,
Num ro Deux, is ironically pre-
sented as a "remake" of *A
Bonac de Souffle* (1960), aimed
as a jibe against his past tradi-
tion of making films. T ch n s'
third film, *Souvenirs d'en*

the relationship between the
young couple is constantly
threatened in a series of
sequences of video within video
the character is separated from
himself as his double mimics
him in the background. Twice
Godard tries to fabricate a
connection between the young
parents and grandparents. The
elderly man sits naked in front
of the camera, talking about his
life, and later on the grand-
mother washes herself naked,
quoting as casually as the young
couple. These are uncomfortable
scenes which break the pattern
of fragmentation and division
that characterizes the film.
In comparison with T ch n s'

Williams/de Saram
Queen Elizabeth Hall

NPO/Atherton/Klien
Festival Hall

more moderate than the more imaginative stretching of *Allegro assai* allows, dampened the finale's pixieish aspirations. But Kampfi's heart and musical ear quickened when the quasi-ecstatic passages began. E major slow movements momentarily transformed to occasion into a Lieder recital, the pianist's melting *legato* still intact, as if he had spent his entire intermission in a study of melody. We were lulled into expecting more of the singer after the interval, in a Tempest and op 110, than he eventually yielded. In a second period, cluttered with unintended notes were the tides of fatigue and fleeing contradiction. That was to be expected and forgiven; the wiser serenity of age supplied the singer's worth of vision and poetry.

Stephen Walsh

The guitar as usual pulled in a full house for Sunday's two-man show by John Williams and Roban de Saram, the cellist. But not altogether surprising it was the cello which stole most of the thunder. One can get some idea of the difficulties which confront the poor guitarist on those occasions from the ironic fact that Mr Williams's main item, the so-called *Low Suite* no 3 in *G minor* by Bach, is actually a recomposition of the C minor Cello Suite. It seemed ludicrous to be listening to that piece, albeit played as well as anyone could hope, with a first-rate

Thomas Walker

There was much to admire in David Atherton's reading of the Egmont Overture in his all-Beechoven concert on Sunday at Festival Hall, if one could manage to stay awake. From that moment on, and for the remainder of the evening, the English pianist's remark I shall beat an immediate Eusebian retreat: the results of careful study were everywhere apparent, attention to the score's visible details never faultless. Great standards, rather easily-gone-for, were rather easily-gone-for. The music of Goethe's hero, with fire and nobility only secondary virtues. Odd moments of faulty wind chording did not seriously

went, and that told later on climaxes which failed to make their full point. Beehove's treacherous pointed rhythm stretched out lazily as the mood was progressed, with a suspense they nearly always except with a rigorous and regular taskmaster.

Both the first movement and the allegretto showed a good sense of pacing and a willingness to grasp the lyric moment. The first movement, with its band in the timing of crescendo, more devotion to the steady piano, and the second movement would have reached its full vitality. The scherzo did not achieve the same vigour and play, and ineffective with a rowdy and a powerful romp through its finale.

Walter Klien brought to the

Neither player, though, was at his best in the first half, devoted to Bach. John Williams played tastefully without persuading one that the guitar is an apt substitute for a sustaining instrument in music so heavily dependent on "fake polyphony." In the C major Suite, on the other hand, Roban de Saram's rather exaggerated nasal tone damaged the music's reflective character, making it sound mean and puerile.

I am similarly of two minds about Atherton's view of the seventh symphony. If the first movement wanted brusqueness, it also wanted subtlety. It would be cruel to suggest an indifference to tonal harmony, but throughout the slow introduction one opportunity after another for planting the seeds of dramatic tension came and

third piano concerto a "surrealistic" technique and, particularly in the largo, a fairly supple approach to the quieter poetry. He knows when to fade into an orchestral foliage, and that helps much to the effectiveness of the slow movement's middle section. But it was not on the whole a poetic performance, nor an exciting one. Gestures seemed all of a size, dynamics gravitated fatally round meagre *forte*. It is difficult to judge how much he was hindered by an impassive accompaniment.

solo cello, played by the fine, dry-toned Cello Sonata. A kooky tone seemed if anything an advantage in music of such ostentatious bravura, and there was something appropriate in the music's being played by a kooky saxman. Mr. Siskind threw off the sonata's skidding multiple-steps. High-wire acts are never impressive if the performer looks uneasy. John Williams' counterpart to the music was almost as unreflective movement by Petracchi called *Nunc*, much more successful than the Bach since it allowed scope for that conversational manner which suits the Italian style. It has a surprisingly range of timbre to good use. But still the music was hardly more than agreeable and left no imprint in the memory.

Stephen Dodgson's Duo, composed for these Players, achieved considerably more than that. Although the guitar still conditioned a prevailing mood of gloom and reserve, the mood, the dialogue was so convincingly contrived between contrast and imitation that the scale of the ideas seemed to justify the length of the six minutes.

Sotheby's hold


NATURAL HI

The next sale takes place on
and the followi

FINE BOTAN
from the Col

STIFTUNG F
formed b

ARPAD




regular sales of

STORY BOOKS.

on Monday, 17th November
opening day at 11 am

ITICAL BOOKS.

lection of the
UR BOTANIK
by the late
PLESCH



Jane Penfold,

...

Flowers,
1845, one of

A new Lescaut
David Wall, who recently sustained an injury to his foot while dancing in Newcastle, is unable to dance in *Manon* at Covent Garden tonight. His place as Lescaut will therefore be taken by Michael Coleman, who will be making his debut in the role.

for information and
write to Jo
Soth
Sotheby Parke Bernet & C

advice, telephone or
John Collins
Leby's
Co., 34-35 New Bond Street.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

London W1A 2AA
Telegrams: Abinitio, Lon

Telephone: 01-493 8680
don Telex: London 24454

... ..

1

All the subject matter
on all the



This image shows a blank white page. There are dark, irregular borders along the top and bottom edges, which appear to be artifacts from scanning or the edges of the paper. No text or other markings are present on the page.

Godard says: "My greatest enemy is the written word. Nowadays we begin to learn to read much earlier. Vision seems to be forbidden. In the papers we read about Vietnam, but we are not shown it. It's a form of censorship."

the written word invades the structure and subject of the film: the titles are mainly incongruous with the sequences they introduce; a rupture in

to shock and impose on the audience in order to destroy their taboos and traditional codes, Godard rebels against himself and asks us to watch his personal revolt. *Téchiné* in *Souvenirs d'en France* reveals the suffering implicit in both processes and offers a humane

Melinda Camber Porter

David Wall, who recently sustained an injury to his foot while dancing in Newcastle, is unable to dance in *Manon* at Covent Garden tonight. His place as Lescaut will therefore be taken by Michael Coleman, who will be making his debut in the role.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

for information and
write to Jo
Soth
Sotheby Parke Bernet & C

London W1A 2AA
Telegrams: Abinitio, Lon

advice, telephone or
John Collins
Leby's
Co., 34-35 New Bond Street.

Telephone: 01-493 8680
don Telex: London 24454

as a main board director and son on January 1 in succession to Mr P. Nicholls.

... operates over 2,500 Mail Order and Retail Establishments in the U.K. and Overseas

The best of life and death of the Sixties

The Times prides itself on being a paper of record. One of the brightest jewels in that pride has always been our obituary columns. We started them from our very beginnings, publishing obituary notices of some of the victims of the French Revolution. No other paper in the world has ever tried to compete with the range, depth, and style of our obituaries. The anonymous contributors who write them tend to be eminent people in their lines of business and walks of life, who will themselves in the fullness of time qualify for lengthy obituaries, finely written by some colleague in their profession or calling who knows them well. It would be a joke in poor taste to say that people are dying to see their obituaries in *The Times*. But the late Nubar Gulbenkian made a habit of offering bribes of up to a thousand pounds to people he happened to meet from the newspaper for a premature sight of his own obituary. He never succeeded. And when it appeared, his obituary would have pleased him by its elegance and length, if not in all respects by its disinterested accuracy.

These obituaries deserve a less ephemeral fate than other journalism. They are among the best-written and most rewarding parts of the paper, and are closely guarded secrets from all but a few eyes until they are published. The lives of the notable men and women of a generation are the subjects and brief chronicles of their time: the flash and blood of what is mummified as history. So it has been decided to publish our obituaries as a contemporary dictionary and reference book of international history. The first volume, covering the decade of the Sixties, comes out today (Tuesday). It was a decade of mighty deaths. If you look just at statesmen, the names will call to mind Kennedy (1963), Churchill (1965), Adenauer (1967), Eisenhower (1969), and de Gaulle (1970). But the accident of death makes strange bookfellows. What other connexion could one conceive between, for example, Pope John, Bertrand Russell, Patrice Lumumba, Dr Verwoerd, Kirsten Flagstad, and Buster Keaton? Or between Dorothy Parker, Clara Bow, and Enid Blyton? Those who distinguished themselves in the obituary byways and cul-de-sacs of human experience are included. Here are the last words about George Hackenschmidt, "the Russian lion", once the strongest man in the world and the terror of the wrestling mat. La Belle Otero, the famous courtesan of the Gay Nineties, rests in the peace that passes all scandal beside many

Can the West afford to lose out in the power struggle for Angola?

Luanda. Today a new dawn will break over Angola, but it will scarcely be a hopeful one. Africa's newest independent state is being born amidst bloodshed and confusion. Its future is likely to be a festering sore on the body of Africa for a long time to come.

While the people of Angola are apprehensively celebrating their independence, a very different scene of ceremony will be taking place in Salisbury over 1,000 miles away. There, Mr Ian Smith and his White Rhodesian Front Government will be celebrating the tenth anniversary of their unilateral declaration of independence.

The Angola should have been chosen to become independent on the same day as UDI was originally conceived as a defiant gesture to demonstrate to the Rhodesian regime that the days of white minority rule in Africa were numbered. As it has turned out, however, Mr Smith can point to Angola and warn his electorate of the dire consequences of "prematurely" handing over power to the Africans.

One of the tragedies of Angola, where rival liberation groups are fighting for control of what would become one of the richest and most influential nations in Africa, is that it reinforces the views of those people in Southern Africa who want to perpetuate white rule. In Rhodesia in particular fears are now being expressed (among blacks as well as whites) that the deep divisions within the ranks of the African National Council could eventually result in a similar sort of conflict breaking out there.

The situation in Rhodesia and Angola is not, of course, directly comparable. But there can be no denying the fact that has developed in Portugal's for-

mer colony injects a new element of instability into what is already a notoriously unstable continent. And it does so at a time when the future of Southern Africa is delicately poised between peaceful dialogue and violent confrontation.

There seems every prospect that the fighting in Angola will continue for a long time. The organization of Africa unity attempted a last minute reconciliation between the three movements and failed—as have all previous peace efforts. The ideological and personal differences between the movements are now too deep and the vested interests of their various backers are too great to allow a peaceful settlement now.

For the moment the left-wing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), despite its recent reverses, still controls the most important parts of the country including the capital, much of the central coastal area and the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda. The MPLA is being well supplied with arms by the Soviet Union and other eastern bloc countries, and the fighting ability of its military wing, FALP, has been strengthened by the presence of several hundred Cuban troops.

Despite the MPLA's dependence on communist support and its Marxist-orientated policies it is not, as some of its critics allege, simply an instrument of the Soviet Union. It is the least tribally orientated of the three movements, commands overwhelming support among educated Africans and mestizos and has been the only movement to make a serious attempt to politicize the population living in areas under its control.

By contrast, the MPLA's main opponent, the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA), has

virtually no support outside the northern tribes who live along the Zaire border. However, it does have considerable military clout and is being used by the FNLA as a strategic influence to curb the spread of the MPLA's political and military influence.

It is inconceivable that the FNLA alone could win control of the country. Hence its marriage of convenience with the third group, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Although drawing its support from a variety of Angolan tribes, UNITA is much more broadly based than the FNLA and has a moderately socialist political programme.

However, it is militarily the weakest of the three and last August was easily ousted from its traditional strongholds in the south by a relatively modest number of MPLA troops.

The alliances between the FNLA and UNITA are fragile and shots have already been exchanged between the two in Nova Lisboa. UNITA's headquarter is in a real danger that if they jointly succeeded in defeating the MPLA they would then start fighting between themselves.

How long the present conflict will last is impossible to guess. It will depend to some extent whether the war remains as it is now, essentially an extended guerrilla operation, or is transformed into a conventional war involving aircraft. More important will be the determination of the movement's various backers that their side should win.

The war in Angola has long ceased to be merely a struggle for power among rival liberation groups. It has developed into a contest for control between big and medium-sized powers who have been pouring

in sophisticated arms and equipment to the three movements.

Unfortunately for Angola, the country is potentially too rich and too strategically important to be left alone to work out its own future. It has oil, diamonds, uranium and a wealth of other minerals. It has large deep-water ports which dominate the southern Atlantic and the sea lanes around the Cape.

Furthermore, Angola holds a key position in Africa, astride the boundary that separates black and white states, and the politics of whoever wins control will have a decisive influence on southern Africa as a whole. According to United States strategic thinking, the socialist bloc formed by Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia should be balanced by a capitalist-orientated bloc comprising Zaire, Gabon and Angola.

There are also consequences for Namibia (south-west Africa) on Angola's southern border. South Africa, which is carefully orchestrating a constitutional conference to decide Namibia's future, wants to see a stable and preferably pro-western government take over in the north.

In the meantime it is the Angolan people who have suffered. About 30,000 Angolans are believed to have been killed in the fighting so far and many more will die in the battles which are still to come. Towns and villages have been destroyed, thousands of people have been made homeless.

As the black and red MPLA flag is raised in Luanda, one cannot help feeling that perhaps for the time being it should remain at half mast.

Nicholas Ashford

Twilight zones in Europe's human rights laws

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the European Convention on Human Rights was celebrated last week with a three-day "stock taking" colloquy in Rome. Some 200 experts, in a somewhat self-congratulatory mood, concluded that the convention had been more successful than even the optimists had hoped a quarter century ago.

The convention has now been ratified by all 18 members of the Council of Europe. There have now been about 6,000 applications under it alleging that guaranteed rights had been violated. About 90 per cent of them have been declared inadmissible for not fulfilling the criteria laid down. Others, although admissible, have not been processed with, leaving some 140 cases which have been actively dealt with by the Commission of Human Rights, the first stage institution responsible for implementing the convention.

From the commission only 15 cases have gone on to the Court of Human Rights and 41 have been considered by the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers.

The others have been settled, sometimes by the government involved modifying its conduct or policies even before the commission has taken a formal decision on whether a violation of the convention had taken place.

Every conciliatory governmental response can affect thousands, or even millions of people, all over Western Europe in circumstances similar to the applicant's.

The impact of the convention, however, cannot be seen merely in terms of the cases brought under it. Its very existence, the implied threat of a complaint and the fear of adverse publicity and public approbrium act as an immeasurable influence on government policy, far more significant than the effect of individual cases.

But there were darker areas, as Mr James Fawcett, President of the Commission, told the Rome colloquy. The convention in its present form could not deal adequately with invasions of privacy, including the accumulation of information in data banks and the increasing use of surveillance devices, nor with the abuse of property rights.

The convention, he went on, gave no guide on how to deal with the increasing phenomenon of the "terrorist" or urban guerrilla. Should there be a different—less—framework of human rights when the state is fighting this new element in European society? Should the same high standards of behaviour by government authorities be required towards people who, by indiscriminate murder, are trying to destroy it?

To these questions Mr Fawcett might have added that, in spite of numerous cases heard by the commission on aspects of criminal procedure, there are still countries signatory to the convention in which an unconvicted accused can spend years in prison awaiting trial and where justice generally is so delayed as to be virtually non-existent.

The institutions implementing the convention have also not been successful in their handling of cases between states, primarily because of political overtones of these disputes have made a judicial approach all but irrelevant. At present before the commission are complaints by Ireland against the United Kingdom, arising out of the Ulster problem, and by Cyprus against Turkey about last year's invasion. It is difficult to see how the intervention by the Strasbourg Human Rights bodies can be of any real help in settling the disputes involved. Indeed it could well exacerbate the tension which already exists in both situations.

procedure involved in taking a complaint through the machinery was stressed by delegates as item on the negative side the balance sheet. The two three years a complaint is easily taken in Strasbourg reach a solution, added to years it has sometimes been taken in exhaustive remedies available in domestic courts, can make subject matter of that complaint somewhat irrelevant to the end.

The experts in Rome also felt that the judges of the Court of Human Rights, although they had only a few coming before them, could adopt a more conservative approach to the interpretation of the convention.

Most of the delegates in colloquy, however, saw a greatest single drawback: continued refusal by five of the 18 states, including France, which in fact only ratify the convention last year, to accept the right of an individual to petition. This maintenance of the court adherence to the convention. There is little point in government agreeing to add to the principles laid down if it refuses the individual right to complain if it does not live up to them.

If any result could be as to have come out of the colloquy, it was that there should be a move towards making acceptance by states of a right of individual petition compulsory.

There was also a general call, with Britain as its target, for those countries which have not yet done so to incorporate the convention into their national law. With the present government committed at least to serious consideration of the introduction of a Bill of Rights into the British legal system, the issue is a live one.

The convention has gaps in its provisions, relevant quarter century ago, are of its consequences today. It is, many areas, too vague. It relative emphasis placed on some rights and the neglect of others do not necessarily fit in with the needs of British society today.

Mr Michael Zander, in booklet published on Friday, said that the convention should effect become the British Bill of Rights. The only addition to it being those made necessary by possible devolution. A Bill of Rights? With which the British Institute of Human Rights is associated, argues that the additional time which would be taken up with drawing up a custom-built version would not be warranted.

A point which could be made is that at present all the parties accept the European Convention, whereas any specific British Bill would be bound to raise bitter political conflict about its content. Examples which come to mind include the Conservative pressing for the right not to spend a trade union, and the right of parents to send their child to the school of their choice. Neither are the European convention present.

Mr Zander's booklet is extremely useful summary of all the issues involved in introducing a Bill of Rights, which, of course, would not to incorporate the European convention is only of it is apposite that it should have been published almost the day 25 years after, and newly-celebrated, the European presented the convention for signature by 18 foreign ministers of its member states.

A Bill of Rights? published by Barry Rose publishers, Chichester, £1.75.

Marcel Berl

A just price for a teacher's passion

Bernard Levin

In the matter of Mr Clement Vogler, schoolteacher dismissed (justly, in the view of the Industrial Tribunal to which he appealed) for having sexual relations with a 16-year-old girl at his school, I do not propose to offer any comment of a moral nature, though I can hardly be expected to refrain from pointing out that the law, as the German for "bird-catcher".

What interests me is the nature of one important part of Mr Vogler's defence. It was argued on his behalf that he should not have been dismissed, because the Hertfordshire Education Committee, had never made any formal statement to the effect that teachers within their jurisdiction were forbidden to do so with their pupils, and that there was nothing to that effect in his contract, either. Assuming (as I do) that Mr Vogler had the facts on his side in both of these contentions, the question I wish to ask is: whatever next?

To start with, it is agreed on all sides that any offence Mr Vogler had committed was against such canons as good order and discipline, not the criminal law. Now, surprising though it may seem, I can find nothing in *Archbold's Criminal Pleading* (the only volume from my law library that I have to hand as I write, assuming that *Copinger on Copyright* is not germane to such matters) to suggest that the practice of cannibalism is, in itself, against the law. To murder someone for the purpose of eating the corpse would certainly be a criminal offence, and to eat the whole of a corpse, even without bringing about its demise first, might be held to constitute either the prevention of the burial of a dead body or the disposing of a corpse with intent to prevent a coroner's inquest, both of which are unlawful, though it is not an offence to burn a dead body.

Let us be so presumptuous as to assume that Mr Vogler would not so maintain (though even if he would not, we would be unwise, particularly these days, to rule out altogether the possibility that others might take a contrary view, and even that, at say, the North London Polytechnic there is an active and popular movement for "Cannibals' Lib"). But there are other acts, also not prohibited in what I believe Mr Vogler calls black and white, which raise more directly pedagogical questions.

For instance, I cannot believe that the Hertfordshire Education Committee has ever specifically forbidden teachers to bring the larger beasts, *ferae naturae*, into class; were Mr Vogler to appear one day leading an orang-utan or a tarantula

on a string, however, I think he would be asked to go away, and quite possibly to leave from coming back. Would he complain of such response, and if he did, would his complaint be upheld?

Or suppose Mr Vogler should take to singing his lessons in a monotonous plainsong chant, or giving them while standing on his head, or convincingly disguised as a Zulu warrior, a circus clown or a woman? None of these, I think, is against the law or the Hertfordshire regulations; yet any of them might be held to warrant his dismissal.

It all comes back, I think, to the case of Dorothy Parker and the maid, Miss Parker, and the story runs, was given as an allegory of the egg, brought it home as a put it in a basket of any where better, in the bath. She then went out, and when she returned she found that the egg had hatched in her absence, and that her maid quit her employ abruptly, leaving her no time to say she was unable to work in a house where there were alligators, and adding the memorable words: "I would have mentioned this before, only I never thought the subject would come up."

We tell him that there are certain things that ought not to be done, we have, by introducing that word "ought", set off a debate on Mr Vogler's morals, which I at least am determined to avoid. What we have to get to his head, though I fear it may need a pickaxe to do it, is the fact that there are certain things which grown-up people are supposed to know, and that the inevitable consequences of his action come, most decidedly, under this heading.

He cannot, unless he is in a state of mental confusion so

extreme that it would in itself justify his dismissal, seriously believe that a teacher who has an affair with one of his 16-year-old pupils would or could be permitted to continue in his employment if it were discovered. The girl might, perhaps, be presumed not to know this, but if so, that is precisely the point for the adult would be expected to make up any deficiency in her understanding with the surplus of his own presumed responsibility.

Mr Vogler may reply that he was not in the grip of his passion, fully responsible for his actions, and we should beware of rejecting this explanation too quickly (assuming, that is, that we believe it, unless we can say, hand on heart, that we come into Hamlet's admired category of men whose blood and judgment are so well mingled).

That they are not a pipe for Fortune's finger.

To sound what stop she please.

But Hamlet did not claim the protection of the *lex Voglerensis*; he understood the consequences of his actions, even if he could not control their cause, and died without pretending otherwise. He did not, it is true, die at the hands of the Hertfordshire Education Committee, but neither, it seems worth pointing out, did Mr Vogler. It is, no doubt, a hard saying, but it is a price on things and demands that the purchaser pay that price. But it is the world in which Mr Vogler lives, and he cannot say, when the bill is presented, that it comes as a surprise to him. There is a man in a poem by Kipling who loses his life because of his fastidiousness, as Mr Vogler has lost his job because of his lack of it. "How is this matter for mirth?" he asks; "I have paid my price to live with myself on the terms which I willed." So has Mr Vogler, and he would be wise to accept the fact.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975

serious: Just how did you go to write this wonderful slender new volume? Forsooth: As you know, I decided that I would write three world best-sellers, then stop. As I was pottering round my Irish mansion with a pen in my hand, I wrote a short story for me. So I had this marvelous story about a man writes three world best-sellers and decides to retire, by then asked to write a story for his wife, which turn becomes a best-seller, I thought it is very short. I my agent came to see me afterwards and said: "erick, my son, do you have thing which will make us lots of money?" I said: "this little short story I knocked up, I didn't do much of it, but I did have to have a couple of copies typed on one side of the paper. And just how successful is it?"

Forsooth: Well, it's only published, but the sign good. I've been interviewed by the press, and it's earned a lot of money, no how dull. Then I've been the *Today* programme and the commercial radio station can hardly fail to sell. Serious: And just what happened at the end of your story? Forsooth: The hero goes to Ireland with his cheek checking all the way to post-box.

A poster in North London: "Fight for the new work—all out on November 26".

Harrods

A superb collection of Vintage Port at special prices

Ref. Code	Quantity	Vintage	Description	V.A.T. inc. Selling price per case
NV45	37	1957	Wise and Krohn	£48
NV46	18	1960	Offley	£40
NV47	19	1960	Dow	£42
NV48	33	1963	Warre	£36
NV49	30	1963	Ferreira	£30
NV50	100	1963	Royal Oporto	£26
NV51	70	1963	Constantino	£26
NV52	18	1963	Graham	£39
NV53	20	1966	Graham	£36
NV54	10	1967	Martinez	£28
NV55	80	1967	Royal Oporto	£25
NV56	200	1970	Wise and Krohn	£25
NV57	75	1970	Royal Oporto	£25
NV58	15	1970	Cockburn	£38
NV59	28	1970	Dow	£33
NV60	30	1970	Fonseca	£36
NV61	20	1970	Sandeman	£35
NV62	25	1970	Smith Woodhouse	£36
NV63	20	1970	Taylor	£30

Prices are for full cases of 12 bottles only, and include V.A.T. at 8% and delivery to any part of the U.K. Mainland.

When ordering your wines, we suggest you may wish to order cases of: **WHYTE AND MACKAY SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY** and **GORDONS LONDON DRY GIN** at £42 a case each, delivered free in U.K. Mainland.

Wine Department, Ground Floor.

HOW TO ORDER

By Post
Please state your name, address and telephone number. Include your Harrods account number, if you have one, or the card holder's number for the following credit cards: ACCESS, AMERICAN EXPRESS, BARCLAYCARD, DINERS CLUB, or send a remittance of the exact amount to Harrods Ltd.

By Telephone
Telephone enquiries will be welcomed. Dial 01-730 1234 and ask for extension 2609. Your enquiries will be dealt with by our trained staff who can advise you in making the best choice. Our telex number is 24319. Orders will be dealt with in strict rotation.


Harrods
 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 2EX
 01-730 1234

OPEN UNTIL 6PM EVERY SATURDAY.
Open Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., until 5pm. Wednesday 7pm.

I am pleased to observe that, although we are at the end of the growing season, my British allotment continues to receive the attention it deserves in the public prints. The gardening columnist of the *Evening Standard* gave its readers a largely accurate report of my progress on Friday, recording my "nice line in research" on mallow and revealing my weakness for growing large vegetables I can show off to people.

Then the *Sunday Express* made a rather less cordial mention of my endeavours this week in a Diary item about the criticism of gossip writers made by the editor of *The Times* last week. The Diaryist inaccurately described me as a gossip columnist, but added that I write about "nothing more intrusive than the state of his South London allotment."

On the plot itself, last week's historic moment was the digging of my first celery. My wife is rather scornful of it. True, it looks a bit tricky according to Gerda's book which she described as "The spirit of youth." The piece shows two bodies heavily intertwined, the uppermost body having a diamond in its

left eye and another on its right buttock. "You could say it shows two people getting together and enjoying themselves," said the forthright Dooley, forthrightly.

Dooley said the figures captured the excitement of pop music. Television executives however, around him, said it reminded them of something quite different and admitted that handing over the award, of which six copies have been made, would be something of a problem. The recipients, they said, included Gary Glitter, the Bay City Rollers, and the Wombles.

To coincide with the award LWT have staged an exhibition of some of Dooley's work in the front hall of their South Bank headquarters.

Thin

Alan Hamilton sums up his lunchtime sandwich survey: "While I was sampling a hand-ful of City and West end sandwich bars, Egon Ronay was touring the cafeterias of some of London's best-known public buildings and finding them generally scandalous. I had considerably better luck than he did, but found little that would warrant inclusion in Ronay's guides to good eating."

My impression of office-workers' sandwich bars is that some are aggressively outspoken, some of the tea we serve the youth, we slosh out and the Cornish pasties we deliver. They are described as

diet of such sandwiches alone would quickly leave me deficient in protein and vitamins. I grew tired of factory-made sliced bread, although its use is understandable where speed is essential. I was distressed at the almost universal use of tinned ham and tasteless processed cheese, and often marvelled at the surgical skill with which sandwich assembly workers cut through the ham and cheese into slices the thickness of micro-scope slides. A sandwich of sliced white bread, transparent ham, and a fraction of tomato sauce, contains minimal food value.

The bars I visited were picked at random, and I make no claim to having found the best sandwich in London. I select two for special mention: Bloomsbury Whitechapel for their salt beef at 30p, and the most satisfying and faultless sandwich of the whole survey; and the Progressive canteen in Farringdon Road, for rock-bottom prices and a delicious, honest-to-goodness bacon butty.

If any lesson is to be drawn from the exercise, it is this: start the day with a substantial cooked breakfast, and however bad or inadequate your lunch, you will at least survive until dinner.

Scandal

Professor John Hale, chairman of the National Gallery trustees, faced the press yesterday and admitted, "We are well aware of the deficiencies of our restaurant—it is a word that almost falters on one's tongue." There had, he confessed, been some aggressively outspoken criticism of the tea we serve the youth, we slosh out and the Cornish pasties we deliver. They are described as

"scandalous" in the new Egon Ronay guide.

It was all to do with the quality of the ambience he added, and this would be corrected when heated discussion with the Department of the Environment had been concluded. The heat is about the way the estimates for improving kitchens and restaurants have risen to what he called an unexpected degree.

Story time

Just how Serious of the BBC joins the queue to interview Frederick Forsyth, the incredibly wealthy best-selling author, on the publication of his latest wonderful if slender volume:

Just how did you go to write this wonderful slender new volume? Forsooth: As you know, I decided that I would write three world best-sellers, then stop. As I was pottering round my Irish mansion with a pen in my hand, I wrote a short story for me. So I had this marvelous story about a man writes three world best-sellers and decides to retire, by then asked to write a story for his wife, which turn becomes a best-seller, I thought it is very short. I my agent came to see me afterwards and said: "erick, my son, do you have thing which will make us lots of money?" I said: "this little short story I knocked up, I didn't do much of it, but I did have to have a couple of copies typed on one side of the paper. And just how successful is it?"

Forsooth: Well, it's only published, but the sign good. I've been interviewed by the press, and it's earned a lot of money, no how dull. Then I've been the *Today* programme and the commercial radio station can hardly fail to sell. Serious: And just what happened at the end of your story? Forsooth: The hero goes to Ireland with his cheek checking all the way to post-box.

A poster in North London: "Fight for the new work—all out on November 26".



the Government make their
of some large and well publicized between the urban squalor

SPANISH SAHARANS SHOULD MAKE THE CHOICE

ctoral reform

New York's problems

Import controls

Oxford Union appeal

Gossip columns

Test poll questions

Empty threat

Response to Archbishop's appeal

Savile Club,
69 Brook Street, W1.

From Mr Frank Roberts
Sir, Is there still no undercat
readers to champion?
Yours faithfully,
FRANK ROBERTS,
71 Grimsdells Lane,
Amersham,
Buckinghamshire.
November 10.

The amazing Technicolor dreamcountry

sufficiently cheap, imported ready-
 to wear, besides, perhaps, a greater
 chance for designers to work in an
 emerging industry? Sabrina is prob-
 ably the best known Egyptian
 designer, but she relies heavily on
 the past—I liked her ornate
 gallibabes in the silver-plaqué cot-
 ton net which is also made up at
 Karnassa, though what I bought was
 a white, man's robe (the women's
 are a funny shape) in the finest
 quality cotton up at Luxor.

And what of our national
 activity? At short notice the Cloth-

is still a very unchangeable Egyptian. The characteristic of the Egyptian for Egyptians to those supplied by my experts. I would say, faith. It is impossible to look on the miraculous architectural remains of Egypt—just as it is on the great cathedrals of Europe—without feeling a doubt as to whether anything created with spirit must not have some extra spirit which surpasses ordinary design. However, in Egypt that faith can still be found.

"I am sure we must have peace" the student said to me, "but it must be peace with dignity. I would die willingly for my country to have this; after all, I shall live a thousand years hereafter. . . ."

If I had to record one disappointment, it would be that the Spirit of Islam, unlike the Spirit of Christianity, realizes that it must have

As for my heart, all one can say is that Egypt is so beautiful and, if one suffers from what Mrs Napier so well describes as the *Anglo-Saxon* sense of wanting to be in the sun and believe that with a little bric-a-brac common sense this can be achieved once and for all, so poignant, that it transcends every cliché ever told about it. Rigid with vertigo, I got a peep of the pyramids from the Nile, the great plain, the towers of the mosque of Ibn Touloun, whose steps are wide enough for a horse to go up—one can only hope it did not suffer from the same affliction. Enthralled, I dreamed during the night at Lumiere scripted, accompanied by the music of the *Les Femmes de France* (more French presence) at Karnak. The elegance and vitality of the decorations on walls and stones and obelisks is amazing. How chic are the ladies in their transparent pantaloons under transparent skirts, with their hair in elaborate intricate plaits and enamelled finger nails and bare jewelry. How virile the men, hunting and administering and fighting and labouring in their kilts and ponchos, crowned with the double ostrich feather of authority, heaved surprisingly, muscled bare chests and arms.



**Now that you know your Scotch,
discover the pure taste of Glenfiddich Malt.**

You could say, in fact, that it's the taste of Glenfiddich which has made it the most appreciated malt whisky in the world.

Glenfiddich Pure Malt Scotch Whisky ❧

No immunity for state ship engaged in trading

Chief Justice Marshall decreed in *The Schooner Exchange* (1812) that a vessel of war from a foreign state visiting United States ports in peace and amity with the government allowed to enter its harbours was exempt from suit. The case arose when it was submitted in argument that a sovereign engaged in trade with the United States should be immune from its trading operations. The question was then open in *The Charkiah* (1873) LR4 Q.B. 116. The House of Lords (Lord and Ecc 59) the judge, dissenting, proceedings in respect of a vessel of war, because that it did not follow that because no suit could be brought against a foreign sovereign personally nor against his agents in respect of an act done by him in trade.

There were weighty reasons for not following *The Porto Alexandrina*. (11) The Court of Appeal which decided it was not, as it had thought, bound by *The Puritonen* *Belge*. (12) Although Lord Atkin and Lord Wright in *The Cristina* had approved it, the three other Law Lords had doubts whether immunity should extend to a state-owned vessel engaged in ordinary commerce. On authority it was clear that the question was an open one. (13) The trend in the world outside the Commonwealth was against the application of the doctrine to

Discretion not ousted by agreement

The wife, however, was unwilling to transfer her interest in the house and applied for an order under section 17 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882. She also applied under sections 23 and 24 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, for a lump sum order and a transfer of property order.

Solicitors: Maxwell, Batley &
Co; Holman, Fenwick & Willan.

On one view of what the judge had said in dismissing the wife's application for a lump sum it appeared that he might have thought that his discretion was in some way curtailed by the agreement between the parties as to the house. As there was a doubt which could not be resolved as to the judge's approach to the exercise of his discretion, the wife should be given the benefit of the doubt by allowing her appeal to the court, thus creating a new trial of her application before a judge of the Family Division.

Lord Justice Ormrod and Sir John Pennycuik agreed.

Solicitors: Clifford Cowling and Co., Fleet; Stivers & Bolton.

Dupré
Coastal
tail-pac
at 57.15
then
competition for

City Offices
Hampton & Sons

01-236 7831

Stock Exchange Prices

Prices drift lower

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Nov 3. Dealings End Nov 14. § Contango Day, Nov 17. Settlement Day, Nov 21.
§ Forward bargains are per mitted on two previous days.

For Really Discerning Drinkers
HIGH & DRY
Really Dry Gin

[illegible]

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Who says money can't buy happiness?

Don Zillo. World's most exquisite creamsherry.

rise in fuel and raw material costs delivers fresh blow to industry

Westlake

Industry suffered a further blow during October as raw materials and fuel costs rose to new peaks.

Figures published by the Department of Industry show that the cost of manufacturing rose by 3.7 per cent in October, the third consecutive month in which the cost has risen.

The quadrupling of the cost of crude oil in the winter of 1974-75 has led to a rise in the price of many raw materials and fuel costs.

The rise in oil is not the only factor, the present gives considerable concern.

Rowley

In London, the market last night showed that the Committee had been asked to consider the possibility of a new insurance policy.

Assurance, which was set up in 1964 as a vehicle for the insurance of assets, is now being considered for a new policy.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

the quadrupling of the cost of crude oil in the winter of 1974-75 has led to a rise in the price of many raw materials and fuel costs.

The rise in oil is not the only factor, the present gives considerable concern.

Rowley

In London, the market last night showed that the Committee had been asked to consider the possibility of a new insurance policy.

Assurance, which was set up in 1964 as a vehicle for the insurance of assets, is now being considered for a new policy.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

the quadrupling of the cost of crude oil in the winter of 1974-75 has led to a rise in the price of many raw materials and fuel costs.

The rise in oil is not the only factor, the present gives considerable concern.

Rowley

In London, the market last night showed that the Committee had been asked to consider the possibility of a new insurance policy.

Assurance, which was set up in 1964 as a vehicle for the insurance of assets, is now being considered for a new policy.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

the quadrupling of the cost of crude oil in the winter of 1974-75 has led to a rise in the price of many raw materials and fuel costs.

The rise in oil is not the only factor, the present gives considerable concern.

Rowley

In London, the market last night showed that the Committee had been asked to consider the possibility of a new insurance policy.

Assurance, which was set up in 1964 as a vehicle for the insurance of assets, is now being considered for a new policy.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Commenting on investment levels this year, the study said that the level of investment had been reduced in scale in view of the uncertainties over trends in demand for steel.

The Commission noted that the high level of spending last year had not been realized in terms of increased production because of the recession.

Oil groups pull out of Abu Dhabi gas scheme

From Ann Fife, Dubai, Nov 10

According to a report in the official Arabic-language newspaper today, the Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company, which BP, Shell and Compagnie Française des Pétroles are a major remaining foreign shareholders, has decided to pull out of the \$1,200m (about £580m) gas utilization scheme, which are to be constructed at ADPC's three onshore oil fields.

The report said that the foreign companies were not willing to participate to the extent of 40 per cent in the financing of the project as was originally planned.

Abu Dhabi's national oil company, which was formed with the scheme on a 100 per cent ownership basis, and a law has been drafted specifying that 100 per cent of the natural gas produced at the fields belongs to the state.

The scheme involves the collection of gases currently flared at each of the Bab, Bu Hasa and Asab fields and the production from a common plant of five million tonnes a year of natural gas liquids, plus about two million tonnes a year of liquefied petroleum gas and associated products for export.

As all gases produced at the marine oilfields will be accounted for by the Desalination plant, the onshore project will put an end to nearly all flaring.

Studies have already been prepared in full for ADPC equipment ordered: the state oil company is said by the report to be offering approximately \$45m in compensation and to be inviting bids from international companies for the completion of the scheme.

Shahkhan Al-Otaibi, the United Arab Emirates' oil minister, has said repeatedly in recent months that the UAE was not prepared to give up control of its oil industry, 40 per cent of which is sold in foreign hands, and the capital investment still required for projects such as this is widely believed to be the reason for his attitude.

Lucas profits rise from £17m to £32m

After the strong recovery in its first half profits, Lucas Industries has produced good growth in the second half of its latest financial year to give an increase in full year pre-tax profits from £17m to £32m.

The company's recovery from the impact of the three-day week, which Lucas estimated had cost it 1973/74 profits some £9m. But the group also points to a strong performance by its diesel equipment operations.

Lucas's recovery from the impact of the three-day week, which Lucas estimated had cost it 1973/74 profits some £9m. But the group also points to a strong performance by its diesel equipment operations.

Lucas's recovery from the impact of the three-day week, which Lucas estimated had cost it 1973/74 profits some £9m. But the group also points to a strong performance by its diesel equipment operations.

Lucas's recovery from the impact of the three-day week, which Lucas estimated had cost it 1973/74 profits some £9m. But the group also points to a strong performance by its diesel equipment operations.

Lucas's recovery from the impact of the three-day week, which Lucas estimated had cost it 1973/74 profits some £9m. But the group also points to a strong performance by its diesel equipment operations.

Lucas's recovery from the impact of the three-day week, which Lucas estimated had cost it 1973/74 profits some £9m. But the group also points to a strong performance by its diesel equipment operations.

Lucas's recovery from the impact of the three-day week, which Lucas estimated had cost it 1973/74 profits some £9m. But the group also points to a strong performance by its diesel equipment operations.

Lucas's recovery from the impact of the three-day week, which Lucas estimated had cost it 1973/74 profits some £9m. But the group also points to a strong performance by its diesel equipment operations.

Lucas's recovery from the impact of the three-day week, which Lucas estimated had cost it 1973/74 profits some £9m. But the group also points to a strong performance by its diesel equipment operations.

Chrysler UK chiefs will not attend today's meeting with unions

By Clifford Webb

Chrysler UK revealed last night that neither Mr Gilbert Hunt, chairman, nor Mr Don Lander, managing director, will attend today's meeting with national and local union officials despite the unions' request to talk to management at the highest level.

The company will be represented by Mr Peter Griffiths, newly promoted deputy managing director and industrial relations and personnel chief.

A company spokesman said last night: "This meeting is taking place at the request of the unions. But we have made it plain that we are not in a position to reveal further details of last week's discussions between Mr John Ricardo (chairman of Chrysler Corporation of America), Mr Wilson and other ministers."

Both sides have pledged themselves to treat this information as confidential for the time being.

Despite the apparent ban on further information, union leaders and senior shop stewards representing Chrysler's 27,000 employees will press for a fuller statement on the extent of the crisis facing the company.

Mr Grenville Hawley, automotive group secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, will be at today's meeting.

He said last night: "We were expecting to meet Mr Hunt and Mr Lander because someone at the top must do something positive to allay all the rumours which are creating such a lack of confidence in the company that there will soon be nothing to save."

There is a great deal the company can tell us about their present position without revealing anything of the confidential talks with the Government."

Before he meets the company Mr Hawley will give a last-minute briefing by his Coventry officials and shop stewards.

The other major motor union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, will be represented by Mr Bob Wright, national executive member responsible for the Midlands.

The unions will be pressing for an assurance that Chrysler of America has not already decided to break up its United Kingdom subsidiary.

Employees' fears about this have been fed by a report in a Midlands newspaper which quotes an official of the American Auto Workers' Union as saying by telephone from Detroit: "I personally believe that Chrysler has already made that decision and that it will turn its back on Britain in three or four weeks."

Further, it showed that the New York crisis had the most severe impact on large municipal borrowers in the general New York area, with a small 0.08 per cent for some top issues and a small 0.55 per cent for New York City's bonds.

As a result, a wide differential has taken place in the cost of borrowing. Bond interest rates, for example, have risen from a small 0.08 per cent for some top issues and a small 0.55 per cent for New York City's bonds.

The study illustrated the differential by noting that under present conditions, for example, Pennsylvania borrowers could and up to paying an added \$99.3m in interest, assuming continuation of its annual new issue volume of \$1,500m of bonds.

On the other hand North Dakota and Montana, which have largely been spared from the consequences of New York's troubles, could face added borrowing costs of less than \$500,000 for a year's borrowing of \$20m to \$30m.

The authors of the study note that their figures are probably conservative and that, for example, the volume of cancelled bond issues, at about \$1,200m, only consists of publicly announced floatations.

When cancellation of not officially announced bond issues were included, the figure probably exceeded \$2,000m.

Further, the report contained the ominous warning: "The evidence suggests that the continued erosion of credit quality could result in a prolonged and painful period of capital flight from those segments of the municipal market that are perceived to be the most risky."

The danger of a series of municipal defaults, should New York go bankrupt, is clearly spelled out.

Borrowing costs of US cities soaring

From Frank Vogel, Washington, Nov 10

State and local governments in the United States have seen their borrowing costs rise steeply in recent months as a direct result of the erosion of investor confidence produced by the New York financial crisis.

Also, a large number of municipalities have been forced to abandon planned bond and note floatations because of the upheaval in the markets.

These are among the main findings of a study on the impact of the New York crisis conducted on a state-by-state basis by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of Washington. The study included a survey of 2,524 municipal bonds issued this year.

Looking ahead to the 12 months starting in the third quarter of this year, it is estimated that the increased lifetime bond costs for municipal borrowers, resulting from the New York crisis, total between \$1,100m (about \$532m) and \$1,800m.

The cost to municipal borrowers for short-term notes has been increased for this period by between \$200m and \$300m.

The study pointed out that the crisis, which started with the default by New York's Urban Development Corporation in the spring, has forced the cancellation or postponement of more than \$1,200m of bond offerings by state and local governments since May.

Further, it showed that the New York crisis had the most severe impact on large municipal borrowers in the general New York area, with a small 0.08 per cent for some top issues and a small 0.55 per cent for New York City's bonds.

As a result, a wide differential has taken place in the cost of borrowing. Bond interest rates, for example, have risen from a small 0.08 per cent for some top issues and a small 0.55 per cent for New York City's bonds.

The study illustrated the differential by noting that under present conditions, for example, Pennsylvania borrowers could and up to paying an added \$99.3m in interest, assuming continuation of its annual new issue volume of \$1,500m of bonds.

On the other hand North Dakota and Montana, which have largely been spared from the consequences of New York's troubles, could face added borrowing costs of less than \$500,000 for a year's borrowing of \$20m to \$30m.

The authors of the study note that their figures are probably conservative and that, for example, the volume of cancelled bond issues, at about \$1,200m, only consists of publicly announced floatations.

When cancellation of not officially announced bond issues were included, the figure probably exceeded \$2,000m.

Further, the report contained the ominous warning: "The evidence suggests that the continued erosion of credit quality could result in a prolonged and painful period of capital flight from those segments of the municipal market that are perceived to be the most risky."

The danger of a series of municipal defaults, should New York go bankrupt, is clearly spelled out.

Further, it showed that the New York crisis had the most severe impact on large municipal borrowers in the general New York area, with a small 0.08 per cent for some top issues and a small 0.55 per cent for New York City's bonds.

As a result, a wide differential has taken place in the cost of borrowing. Bond interest rates, for example, have risen from a small 0.08 per cent for some top issues and a small 0.55 per cent for New York City's bonds.

The study illustrated the differential by noting that under present conditions, for example, Pennsylvania borrowers could and up to paying an added \$99.3m in interest, assuming continuation of its annual new issue volume of \$1,500m of bonds.

On the other hand North Dakota and Montana, which have largely been spared from the consequences of New York's troubles, could face added borrowing costs of less than \$500,000 for a year's borrowing of \$20m to \$30m.

The authors of the study note that their figures are probably conservative and that, for example, the volume of cancelled bond issues, at about \$1,200m, only consists of publicly announced floatations.

Lloyds Industries and Holt seek merger

By Desmond Quigley

Proposals to create what is claimed to be "the largest car-care organization in Europe" by merging Holt Products and Lloyds Industries International into a new company were announced yesterday.

If the plans are accepted, Holt shareholders will receive 62 per cent of the equity in the new company—possibly to be called Holt Lloyds International—although Lloyds directors would dominate the new board.

Such a scheme would mark the final decline of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

It is proposed that Lloyds shareholders of the Holt family in the business, and the emergence of Mr Tom Heywood, chairman and managing director of Lloyds, who has been seeking the merger for some years.

Forties Field petrol on sale from Monday

By Roger Violevoys, Energy Correspondent

Petrol using oil from British Petroleum's Forties Field in the North Sea will be on sale in Scotland on Monday.

BP's Grangemouth refinery began processing North Sea crude which had been pumped from the onshore landing terminal at Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire.

The light, high quality North Sea oil is blended with heavier imported crudes, and probably between a third and a quarter of the petrol going on sale next week will be based on British oil.

BP is to build up stocks of petrol blended with heavier oil this week to ensure continuity of supply. For the motorist the fuel will be identical to that produced entirely from imported oils.

The revised refining schedule also produces quantities of diesel oil, kerosene and gas oils using Forties oil. These products will also be on sale from next week.

Initially, sales of North Sea blended oil products will be confined to the area of Scotland served by the Grangemouth refinery. However, BP will not be the only company selling products made from North Sea crude.

BP's Grangemouth refinery is the only large oil processing unit in Scotland and many other companies, but finished products and sell them under their own marketing brands.

Some of the 43,000 barrels of oil a day piped ashore from Forties is being fed into storage tanks at the Dalmeny terminal on the Firth of Forth which feeds an export jetty at Round Point.

There are no plans to export any Forties oil within the next month, but British oil should be finding its way into BP's north European network early next year.

Once the oil flow from Forties has built up to over 100,000 barrels a day, tankers from Round Point will also deliver cargoes to BP's refinery at the Isle of Grain in Kent and later, to the refinery at Landarby in south Wales.

Brent "Jacket", Redpath Dorman Long has substantially completed the construction of the 495ft high steel jacket for the Shell/Esso Brent oilfield. But construction work is severely behind schedule and has already missed the best weather conditions needed to float out and install the structure.

RDL said the jacket will now be floated out at the earliest possible date in the Spring from the company's construction yard at Methil in Fife.

Shell/Esso are using the winter months to order additional work which will reduce the time required for the installation and commissioning of the platform.

Part of this work involves modification to the tops of the pile guides. These are to be opened, which will ease the task of the floating crane to feed in longer 6ft diameter pipes, reducing welding work during installation.

Part of this work involves modification to the tops of the pile guides. These are to be opened, which will ease the task of the floating crane to feed in longer 6ft diameter pipes, reducing welding work during installation.

Part of this work involves modification to the tops of the pile guides. These are to be opened, which will ease the task of the floating crane to feed in longer 6ft diameter pipes, reducing welding work during installation.

Average of £600 for redundant Norton men

The 1,200 workers at the Norton Villiers motor cycle factory in Wolverhampton will receive average redundancy payments of between £600 and £700, representatives of the Department of Employment yesterday told the workers' action committee. The officials said they would make a special effort to pay the money in time for Christmas.

Liverpool proposals to shed 800 dockers

Proposals are being put forward by the Liverpool section of the National Dock Labour Board today which are aimed at reducing the number of men on the dock labour register by about 800.

The move comes at a time of growing recession in the port. Up to 2,500 dockers have been surplus to labour requirements in recent weeks.

Imps to market US cigarettes in Britain

Imperial Tobacco, after its separation from British American Tobacco, is developing an extensive programme to market American-style cigarettes in Britain. The latest agreement, announced yesterday, with R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, makes Imps the importer of Camel, Regal and Macdonald's brand cigarettes.

Lancashire call for import controls

An industrial conference held by Lancashire County Council yesterday decided to call on Mr Wilson, the Prime Minister, and Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, to introduce selective import controls, particularly for the region's textile and footwear industries. The conference also called for development area status for north-east Lancashire.

Leeds haulage rates to go up by 12½ pc

Haulage rates for industry in the Leeds and Bradford area will increase by 12½ per cent from December 1. This is the cost of a new pay and subsistence claim conceded by the Leeds and District Haulage Federation to the Transport and General Workers' Union, whose members threatened to strike this week.

Fuel stocks adequate barring severe weather, Mr Benn says

By Roger Vielrope
Energy Correspondent
Britain should manage to survive this winter without any serious interruptions in its fuel supplies. Stocks of coal are high enough to meet most winter demands on the electricity system and the gas and oil industries are expected to cope with their winter peaks, according to Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

The worst hazard facing the fuel industries was not a lack of supplies or production capacity but heavy snowfall combined with a prolonged severe frost, Mr Benn said yesterday. This could disrupt the deliveries of coal by road and rail and freeze solid stocks at power stations and collieries.

In an optimistic written par-

liamentary answer, Mr Benn said the fuel and transport industries had contingency plans for reducing the effects of severe cold on the production and distribution of fuel stocks, but he advised consumers to build up their own reserves to ensure against transport difficulties.

Mining operations were rarely affected by weather, and the pits had large yards to stockpile any production during times when the transport system was interrupted. Mr Benn said the National Coal Board and British Rail had contingency plans for meeting emergency demands for coal at power stations. Stocks of coal at power stations are 18 million tons—sufficient to last eight weeks at normal winter rates. Electricity seemed well placed

to cope with the winter demands. Not only were coal stocks high, but the downturn in demand had produced a considerable amount of spare generating capacity, he said.

Unless extremely cold weather arrived unexpectedly, the electricity supply system should be able to meet all demands.

Gas supplies were not affected by bad weather, said Mr Benn. Some 95 per cent of all gas used came from the North Sea and the nationwide underground pipeline transmission system was not troubled by low temperatures.

Much of the oil consumed was transported by pipeline. In severe weather the supply of oil by rail to terminal and direct to customers would in general be safeguarded.

Agreement on injection of capital into Fidelity Life

Agreement in principle has been reached on a proposal to inject substantial further capital into Fidelity Life Assurance, a High Court judge heard yesterday.

Mr Justice Oliver adjourned for 21 days a petition by the Secretary of State for Trade seeking to wind up Fidelity Life in the public interest. The petition was first before the court on October 13.

Mr Peter Millett, QC, repre-

sented opposing shareholders of the parent company, Fidelity Corporation Inc of America, said that time was needed to put the agreement in principle into firm contracts.

The judge said he would expect to have before him the resumed hearing detailed evidence of the scheme, and the effect of the proposals on the company's solvency. Meanwhile, the Trade Secretary should be informed of all developments.

Mr Simon stands by gold pact

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Nov 10

Reports last week which suggested that the United States may be having second thoughts about the International Monetary Fund's gold agreement appear to be totally unfounded, if a letter sent by Mr William Simon, the United States Treasury Secretary, to Mr Henry Reuss, chairman of the House Banking Committee, is to be believed.

The reports, from Paris, indicated that the United States Treasury might be changing its mind because of congressional opposition led by Congressman Reuss, who has suggested that the agreement might increase the role of gold and lead to an explosion in world liquidity. In a letter published today, Mr Simon bluntly tells Mr Reuss that his fears have no basis in fact.

Mr Simon notes in the letter that the gold agreement reached at the IMF ministerial meeting here two months ago is true to our (United States) gold objectives, and sets the stage for a comprehensive settlement of monetary issues, including the crucial issue of exchange arrangements.

Mr Simon notes in his letter that the new gold agreement will be a one-way street leading out of the monetary system.

New drive to gain ship orders for Japan

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Japanese shipbuilders, whose pricing policies are under strong attack from European shipbuilders, are offering more than a dozen different designs of handy size dry cargo and bulk carriers in a desperate effort to attract work.

Large and medium sized Japanese yards have embarked on a deliberate policy of designing standard ship types, and these are being offered at prices which European rivals allege are unrealistically low.

Some of the major yards have been involved in the series production of standard type cargo ships for some time, competing against, for example, the highly successful British designed SD 14, which is built by Austin & Pickersill on Wearside.

The main thrust of the Japanese effort is based on dry cargo ships of around 20,000 tons and bulk carrier designs of about 35,000 tons. Between April and September this year the flow of new orders into Japanese yards was 42 per cent lower than in the same period of last year, while orders for oil tankers fell by 91 per cent.

But recently the Japanese have picked up more than 70 contracts for small cargo carriers at prices between 25 and 30 per cent less than representative European prices.

Slight increase in level of consumer credit

New credit extended to consumers remained depressed in September. The total value of new credit in the month was £232m, compared to £235m, in August.

This was the first increase in debt since January, apart from April which was distorted by the introduction of higher bank rates. But the slight pick-up in lending in money terms is still being outpaced by the rate of inflation and the volume of goods bought on credit continues to decline.

The final index of retail sales, also released yesterday, is unchanged from the provisional estimate.

RETAIL SALES AND HP

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry:

	Sales by volume 1971 = 100	New credit value £m
1972	105.8	2497
1973	110.7	2871
1974	108.9	2417
1975	111.8	701
Q1	108.3	681
Q2	110.6	717
Q3	112.0	712
1974 Q1	108.8	576
Q2	107.3	614
Q3	111.0	648
Q4	111.6	678
1975 Q1	111.5	723
Q2	108.7	758
Q3	105.3	733
1974 September	112.2	217
October	111.4	231
November	112.8	224
December	110.8	224
January	113.0	248
February	112.3	243
March	109.4	234
April	120.2	271
May	102.5	247
June	104.5	238
July	104.7	246
August	104.9	235
September	106.0	252

Kenneth Owen

Business appointments

UK head to join Philips Lamp management board

Mr W. Dekker is to be proposed as a member of the board of management of Philips Lamp from April 1 next. Mr Dekker is at present chairman and managing director of Philips Electronic and Associated Industries in the United Kingdom. The board of management intends to appoint Mr G. Jesel as chairman and managing director of Philips Electronic and Associated Industries as from April 1.

Sir Alan Walker, chairman of Bass Charrington, has been made a director of Midland Bank. Mr David J. Kearns, Xerox Corporation group vice-president, has taken over executive responsibility for Rank Xerox Ltd. He is group chairman and chief executive of Britain.

Mr Paul Rookley has been appointed chief executive of the building materials division of Baxters. He succeeds Mr E. J. Wilson, who has resigned from the board on his retirement. Mr J. F. Newman is now managing director of General Automation. Mr N. Chismon becomes director of sales and Mr R. G. Wilson director of systems.

Following the recent announcement of the formation of Babcock Product Engineering, a new company within the Babcock & Wilcox group, a board of directors has now been appointed. They are: chairman, Mr R. Dean; directors, Mr R. A. Arthur, Mr D. J. Fairclough, Mr W. J. Ryder, Mr R. A. Arthur, and Mr A. R. J. Brown. Mr L. D. Brown, managing director of Doulton Engineering Group, has been made a director of the parent company, Doulton and Company. Lord Foote has resigned as a director.

Mr Dennis Randall, a Fitch Lovell main board director, has become chairman of the Robert Daniel Food Group. Mr Cyril Cockcroft, director and general manager of the cash and carry company Robson & Son (Bournemouth), has joined the Robert Daniel board as a non-executive director. Mr Robert McDowell continues as vice-chairman and chief executive.

Mr E. Tylan has joined the board of Crompton Packhouse Marketing and been appointed chairman. Mr J. Birch has been appointed chairman of Crompton Lighting.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Need to encourage employee representation

From Mr R. Moores
Sir, I am glad to read that British Leyland have chosen to involve the shop stewards in participation. The experience of many of our member organizations is that two separate channels of representation of the interests of employees does not work.

If separate elections for participative or consultative committees are held, these bodies soon find themselves unable to discuss topics which are likely to become matters for negotiation; but in the long run almost anything could be a matter for negotiation and so the business of these committees has often degenerated into the discussion of minor grievances and trivialities.

How can we expect to improve our industrial relations if we only meet the unions in an atmosphere of conflict? The remedy, which is being increasingly applied by member companies of the Industrial Society, is to strengthen employee representation rather than to weaken it, to encourage people to take a full part in all union affairs and

above all to involve existing elected representatives in both consultation and participation. You rightly point out in your leading article (October 29) that there is a problem when it comes to representatives accepting responsibility for decisions. The answer may be "unfashionable" but is the only practical solution for most British companies. That is that representatives cannot be made responsible for management decisions, and therefore—although we may consult and negotiate over a very wide area indeed—the accountability must still rest with management—and with a leader rather than a committee at that. In other words, a decision taken as a result of the vital work of the participation committee must still be a manager's decision, and nobody else's.

ROGER MOORES, Management and Training Adviser, Communication and Representation Department, The Industrial Society, Peter Runge House, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG.

Merit of British code of advertising

From Mr G. Pincus
Sir, Dr E. J. Cohn argues for legislated control of advertising to be standardized across the EEC. Why this should precede harmonization of other laws across Europe he does not explain.

The Code of Advertising Practice is part of the voluntary system of control in the United Kingdom. As such it clearly states that all comparative advertisements should respect the principles of fair competition and should not mislead the consumer. Sensitive comparisons are allowed where it is made clear that these comparisons are not a total listing of all the attributes of a particular product.

This differs from the situation, for example, in Germany, where comparative advertising is covered by the law of Unfair Competition of 1959, where such advertising is prohibited whether or not the comparison is true because of the belief

that a complete comparison, in accordance with all the pros and cons, would fail and cause consumer confusion because of differing opinions as to what is essential.

The point about the British system of voluntary control is that it works and, by and large, it is not abused. To exchange for a statutory system would be wrong and particularly so if the reason is to prevent importers having an unfair advertising advantage in the United Kingdom over their home markets.

Working within the differing commercial frameworks of various countries around the world is surely healthy for business, and were we to have total commercial harmonization, then surely there are more important issues for advertising? GEORGE B. PINCUS, Managing Director, Carl Ally Ltd Advertising, 22 Roland Gardens, London, SW7 3PL.

Retail stocks and department stores

From Mr J. Dunse
Sir, In Mr Percy's letter (November 5) there is one generalization which is inaccurate, in so far as it is not true of all types of retail operation, and should be corrected. This is where he asserts that "retail stocks are commonly financed by credit from suppliers."

Whilst this may be true of some types of retail operation, the absolute reverse applies within the department store sector.

In department store trading, normal practice is that the average time taken to pay suppliers is considerably less than the period of stock holding; this is in order to take advantage of terms for prompt settlement. It follows, therefore, that the costs of stock finance, and thus the increase, is substantially borne by the supplier. For example, I am advised by one major department store organization that the ratio of creditors to stock is no more than 15 per cent.

Mr Percy's contention would also seem to ignore the substantial monetary assets, for example sales ledger debts, which a department store must hold—the amount of which may well substantially exceed monetary liabilities to suppliers. Yours faithfully, J. DUNSE, Director, Retail Distributors Association Incorporated, Palladium House, 1 Argyle Street, London, W1.

A plea for the older generation
From Mr James Stratton
Sir, We are currently obsessed with equality of opportunity to the extent of legislating to make all men and all women of all colours and creeds equal in the eyes of the employer. Absolutely splendid!

I am not suggesting that further legislation is required but I do believe that it should be made legal to specify a top age limit when publicizing a job, appointment, or sit vac.

In certain occupations, eg advertising, you are considered senile over the age of 35. Admittedly there are other occupations where you might be tolerated up to 45. Funny enough, a lot of those responsible for these decisions are in their late 60s or 70s—but then, they are company directors and in this position, of course, the experience and general experience of the older man is invaluable.

Brilliant young men must be advanced and, of course, young fools discouraged, but may I make a similar plea for those older men who have the misfortune of still being around and capable in their 50s and 60s. Our younger colleagues have little need to be afraid of me. I am sure the dolly birds will opt for youth rather than experience! Yours faithfully, JAMES STRATTON, 5 Carlton Hill, London NW4, November 4.

Economic role of women

From Miss H. Land
Sir, You reported today that Institute of Economic Affairs proposing that the "true" employment rate should be arrived at by excluding young old and women from unemployment figures. I assume that neither the participation of these groups in the labour market nor their earnings are important. This untrue, particularly for women.

First, women comprise over a third of the labour force, a proportion that has altered little a hundred years. The major are found in those sections of the labour market where men are found and where wages are low. But their contribution to the economy is important: they are not taking men's jobs.

Second, their earnings are always have been, vital many families. In 1971, one sixth of all households (excluding pensioners) were primarily dependent on a woman's income. The majority of these households contained children, adult dependants, including bands, and for the majority, women's earnings were the social security benefits of their source of income. It excludes the large number families in which the wife's earnings although not high than her husband's were crucial. For example, in 1970, the number of poor two parent families in which the father was working full time would have been 100,000 more than had he not been employed.

It is false to assume, therefore, that women do not contribute to the economic support of their families, and that the unemployment is irrelevant. The belief that men are sole breadwinners, and women are dependent upon them, one that underlies many of the inequalities facing women in our society. Until women cease to be defined as dependants, it is recognised men and women share the economic support of their families, and that women contribute to the economy far from trivial, these inequalities will persist.

Yours sincerely, HILARY LAND, Lecturer in Social Administration, Department of Social Administration and Social Work, University of Bristol, 12 Priory Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 1TF.

Voice in the wilderness

From Mr M. H. Oldfield
Sir, Betty Ream's letter on "Progress with pensions" (November 5) raises several points.

Firstly, responsible employers who introduced pension arrangements many years ago (and have improved and extended them over these years), must be fed up with continual major changes of emphasis in the relationship between state and occupational pensions.

They will also be worried by the fact that a less responsible competitor has been able to avoid accepting the costs of any pension arrangements. This is not to say that the 1978 relationship is perfect and just as occupational schemes are constantly revised and refined their ideas so must the 1978 arrangements be subject to minor but important improvements to balance the two sides of the partnership.

Secondly, there is the question of the present generation of raised expectations. Betty Ream speaks feelingly for these people, but it would be wrong to imagine that the 1978 scheme will do anything at all for these people. Nor indeed would the previous Conservative administration's proposals which were to come into force last April; nor the previous Labour administration's proposals which would have come into force in 1974.

The National Association of Pension Funds has until now been almost a complete voice in the wilderness seeking a fair distribution of the pension cake for these people, and it is good to see another voice added.

It was rather a bitter irony that a flat rate wage ceiling was fixed in the anti-inflation proposals by a government whose representatives had described the National Association of Pension Funds flat rate national insurance proposals as being akin to the thoughts of a flat earth society.

There is still time before April, 1978, without backing away the 1975 Act, to look again at whether it would be more just to improve it state flat rate benefit (beyond cost-of-living increases) which would be a fairer and more benefits can be provided with the same cost projections. M. H. OLDFIELD, Chairman, Government Relations Committee, The National Association of Pension Funds, Prudential House, Wellesley Road, Croydon

<i>General engineers, manufacturers of industrial gears, and manufacturing engineers to the brewing industries</i>		
	1975	1974
	£	£
Turnover	2,015,839	2,091,025
Profit before tax	111,614	270,810
Taxation	59,738	118,634
Profit after tax	51,876	152,176
Earnings per share	1.14 pence	3.33 pence

The reduction in profit was due to poor results from the subsidiary companies serving the brewing industries, where there was a marked cut-back in investment. The range of products is continually being extended and improved and this should result in an increase in orders in the current year. The profits from the general engineering subsidiaries were very similar to those of the previous year.

F W Forbes, Chairman

*Copies of the annual report can be obtained from The Secretary,
Spencer Gears (Holdings) Limited, Regent Street, London WC2*

The reduction in profit was due to poor results from the subsidiary companies serving the brewing industry where there was a marked cut-back in investment. The range of products is continually being extended and improved and this should result in an increase in orders in the current year. The profits from the general engineering subsidiaries were very similar to those of the previous year.

F W Forbes, Chairman

FINANCE FOR EXPANSION

For Companies who wish to buy, their own business premises.

COMPETITIVE RATES

MINIMUM LOAN £75,000

Consult the experts

HIRSCH

Europe's Leading Financial Consultants

PETER G. HIRSCH & CO LTD

15 Berkeley Street, London W1. Telephone: 01-629 5051-3 Telex: 28374

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED

MERCHANT BANKERS

7/8 King Street, London EC2V 8DX.
Telephone 01-600 0931
Telex: 887853. Telegrams "JAPANINBAN LONDON EC2"



The Fuji Bank, Limited
The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited
The Tokai Bank, Limited
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.
The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.
The Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Lucas finds growth in the recession

The Government doubtless doing its sums on the repercussions of a Chrysler loan, the message from major component manufacturers appears to be that any sums arising from such a loan would be of only short-term, in-group contexts, of very minor importance. As Lucas is concerned, the position is that the loss of his business would indeed be considerable short-term on the workload of two but that lost business over a period of time, be it made up from sources with little net impact on the group's financial position.



Mr W. A. de Vries, chairman of Lucas, plans for expansion and modernization.

In the meantime, £32.4m pre-tax profit for the year to end July 1974, some £4m over the £28.4m of the year before, with the second half of £15.2m (after providing £2.5m for taxation) against £11.4m—£3.8m adding back extraordinary losses last during the year.

bad going against the round of motor trade, and here Lucas to three main factors, the diesel engine end of business—now around a of total turnover and more of profits—has buoyant throughout the mid at home and overseas.

d. Lucas has fared less than it might have in the motor component, thanks to relative stability in the motor trade, and a particularly good year for the motor component, such as new Ford Escort. Third, has benefited from its in pushing up its market in Europe, with European taking in one acquiring by some 75 per cent.

the current year, Lucas a pattern remaining much the same. The diesel companies, expected to make further gains, and the European motor component, which has another good year, that the European trade is showing signs of coming out of the doldrums. Little overall improvement, looked for in the United Kingdom motor component—though exports are good—but the industrial, which raised its trade-off from £923,000 to last year, is expected to further improvement and aircraft division, which in profits of only 10 on sales of £71m, is ad to improve too.

short, the medium-term looks good enough to a that the shares, on a of 6.7 at 156p, perform at a level as the market over coming months. True, a of 5.2 per cent (after a sum permitted dividend use) is nothing special, but it leaves more than 10 retentions of over a time when capital plans total around £12m to £21m and total net debt from £68m, against share-funds of over £200m. This stage Lucas appears enough both in the position and its

974/75 1973/74
Capitalization £13.6m
Sales £51.1m (£38.3m)
Pre-tax profits £3.0m (£2.3m)
Dividend gross 2.69p

ports are
switch of marketing
into export is pay-
Interim export sales
ahead; rather more

than the £12.8m rise in group total turnover, which illustrates the incipient decline in the United Kingdom.

That decline has almost certainly accelerated in the second half, against which, though, export sales of Coles Cranes, Cranes, excavators, bridges and formwork (shuttering) will have gone ahead more strongly. Acrow's concentration on the relatively prosperous Opec countries appears to be a good strategy in the sense that it is producing a growing flow of orders.

So, at a time when many United Kingdom engineering companies are showing falls in sales and profits, Acrow has raised interim profits by 30 per cent and that rate of improvement can probably be maintained in the second half to produce profits for the year of around £8m against £6.27m. Acrow is hardly typical either in embarking now on an £3m expansion and modernization programme at five factories to boost output over the next couple of years. That will be financed from cash flow (improved now by a reduction in stocks) and by borrowings, although the company is already highly geared.

The "A" shares at 112p and the ordinary at 117p are on a prospective p/e ratio of around 8, which is about par with the general engineering sector, though the 54 per cent prospective yield is nearly two points below. Both groups are likely to remain relatively strong.

Interim: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £13.6m
Sales £51.1m (£38.3m)
Pre-tax profits £3.0m (£2.3m)
Dividend gross 2.69p

Interest rates
Short-term
factors

With another firm performance behind it yesterday, the glided market is indicating quite clearly that a cut in Minimum Lending Rate is on the way soon, probably this Friday unless the trade deficit emerges appreciably worse than the month before.

How much of a decline the authorities might be prepared to contemplate just now is far from clear, but there is a case for a significant fall. Of late, the importance is the easier trend in American interest rates since early October. Our own 1 per cent increase in MLR to 12 per cent last month owed a great deal to developments in the United States. At that time the gap between British and American Treasury Bill rates had shrunk to an uncomfortable 4 points and the rise in MLR restored the margin to 5 points.

Since then, however, American rates have continued to fall back. American money supply growth has been significantly below Federal Reserve Board targets—last month there was an estimated 3 per cent contraction against the desired 5.8 per cent expansion—so that it has

been possible to ease the monetary reins somewhat. As a result, American 3-month Treasury Bill rates are now a full 6 points below United Kingdom rates.

Admittedly, the Mansion House speech, with its indication that no cut in the Government borrowing requirement is imminent, has been a serious setback to the gilt-edged market. But little else has happened to upset the equilibrium, so there would appear to be scope for domestic forces to assert themselves to push rates lower—with the proviso that a closer than ever watch should be kept upon the pound.

Over the next few days that should be heartening news for short gilts, although conditions may be unsettled until there is a new short "tap". I would expect to see one announced fairly quickly. As for the longer end, it was drawing some support from the IMF loan yesterday, but the market would likely have to have seen some stringent conditions attached.

Firth Brown Convertible sums

Johnson & Firth Brown is following in the footsteps of Guinness Peat with an attempt to induce holders of its 94 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock to exercise their conversion rights now rather than later. The object is to provide the group with more elbow-room in the balance-sheet against the time when the economy turns up. The elbow-room gained, however, is not all that straightforward. The borrowings as a percentage of shareholders funds dropping—on a pro-forma exercise incorporating Greening—from 91 to 76, which compares with the 50 per cent restriction on the tightest loan stock that the group has—one of the two which will be left outstanding.

In the current year, when JFB cannot avoid the effects of the worst recession, the group should be able to trim its borrowings back—anyway, indeed, with the investment in copper working capital down by £2.2m to £5.8m, last year's increase in bank borrowings clearly relates to a cut-back on creditors.

If in this context the rationale of the improvement in terms offered to the 94 per cent holders is difficult to find, the thing makes the situation, if anything, more obscure. Plainly, JFB is not expecting any big upturn in business and in its working capital requirement comparison of the yield on the ordinary—10.1 per cent at 53p—over the current year; yet a variable—11.2 per cent at 68s ahead of the news—suggests that holders have been expected to exercise their option within that period in any case—assuming that dividends continue to rise.

There, possibly, lies the heart of the matter. According to chairman, Mr J. M. Clay, "it is most unlikely that profits will match those of last year"; and last year's gross dividends were less than twice covered. With the final conversion date on the 94 per cent stock at end-November, 1977, it looks nevertheless as though holders would do well to seize the opportunity provided by an offer of 378 shares plus a special interim payment of £2 per cent, as against the 168 shares of the original terms—assuming, that is, that they want to stay with the group. I am inclined to think that there will be more profitable investments elsewhere over the next 12 months.

Accounts: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £28.4m
Net assets £35.75m (£32.91m)
Borrowings £38.84m (£32.1m)
Pre-tax profits £8.29m (£7.21m)
Earnings per share 7.4p (7.2p)

Head London Transport earlier this year. It may be, however, that he's doing something about violence against bus drivers. A book could be seen protruding from the pocket of a conductor aboard a 77 bus yesterday. It was called A Guide to First Steps in Kung Fu.

Inflated sales
The generally favourable reception accorded the Sandilands report presumably reflects the feelings of its publishers, HMSO, for since it was first published at the beginning of September it has been reprinted three times and sold over 15,000 copies.

When the tax-wisecracks wanting to make quips about inflation accounting we cannot say, but the report does not follow the example of other inquiries in printing how much the exchequer cost.

Nevertheless, the gross return is now at least £64,000, without taking into account a 60p brief guide that HMSO is also selling. This should be some way to cheering up the department, which had a deficit of £418,000 last year.

What these expenses may have been isn't known, although one suggestion is that they're likely to have been connected with the increase in the number of people thrown upon the parish with the contraction of industry after the war.

Today, such a levy could, perhaps, help compensate councillors for the fall in the value of their expense allowances for foreign junkies. The Layfield committee of inquiry into local government finance is due to report soon, and might be grateful for the idea.

A ten-year record of Britain's five largest companies

Rank	Company	Item	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1	BRITISH PETROLEUM	Net Capital Employed £000	1,058,400	1,265,200	1,495,500	1,587,700	1,827,900	1,971,600	2,117,500	2,293,600	2,941,400	3,635,500
		Ratio of Turnover to "Net Capital Employed"	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.2
		Net Profit before Interest and Tax £000	217,400	242,600	264,200	371,200	384,300	456,500	738,500	776,400	1,213,300	2,405,500
		% to "Net Capital Employed"	23.1	22.9	20.9	24.8	24.2	25.5	37.5	36.7	41.2	65.1
2	"SHELL" TRANSPORT & TRADING	Net Capital Employed £000	1,406,359	1,503,076	1,637,301	1,825,567	1,961,690	2,005,791	2,173,208	2,363,900	2,612,588	3,108,800
		Ratio of Turnover to "Net Capital Employed"	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.6
		Net Profit before Interest and Tax £000	193,718	205,822	224,140	315,667	335,435	397,348	491,430	500,354	856,802	1,746,800
		% to "Net Capital Employed"	15.0	14.8	14.9	19.3	18.4	20.3	24.5	23.0	36.2	66.9
3	BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO	Net Capital Employed £000	431,228	464,176	495,130	607,090	667,720	779,030	833,740	913,320	1,265,100	1,442,610
		Ratio of Turnover to "Net Capital Employed"	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.8
		Net Profit before Interest and Tax £000	91,273	103,033	104,900	130,300	141,560	167,590	169,610	178,860	249,660	305,760
		% to "Net Capital Employed"	22.4	23.9	22.6	26.3	23.3	25.1	21.2	21.4	27.3	24.2
4	IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	Net Capital Employed £000	1,058,900	1,221,700	1,389,800	1,505,400	1,581,300	1,713,000	1,851,800	1,936,800	2,216,300	2,493,200
		Ratio of Turnover to "Net Capital Employed"	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3
		Net Profit before Interest and Tax £000	112,700	107,200	135,300	193,100	212,700	196,400	191,800	217,500	417,000	581,700
		% to "Net Capital Employed"	11.9	10.1	11.1	13.9	14.1	12.4	11.2	11.7	21.5	26.2
5	UNILEVER	Net Capital Employed £000	490,559	504,506	541,500	542,500	548,000	570,800	580,900	644,900	728,100	828,000
		Ratio of Turnover to "Net Capital Employed"	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.4
		Net Profit before Interest and Tax £000	67,001	67,765	63,800	75,000	88,600	74,100	89,200	108,200	149,400	175,800
		% to "Net Capital Employed"	12.5	11.8	12.6	13.9	12.8	13.5	15.6	17.9	23.2	24.1

*Net capital employed at beginning of year.

Charting the fortunes of world business

A new edition of *The Times 1000* is published today. Now in its eleventh year, this guide to the performance of major industrial groups throughout the world has become established as a useful tool in comparing relative performance and strengths of companies within countries, and as far as possible, given varying accounting practices, with their international competitors.

The publication has developed in style and scope since it was first published, but the main table remains the vital statistics of the largest 1000 United Kingdom industrial companies ranked by turnover. Now with 10 previous editions behind it, it has become possible to study the major trends which become apparent only over a long period.

It is difficult moving from one edition to the next to discover startling changes, though, of course, there are always some discrepancies from the various lists. Notable absences from the new edition, for example, are Court Line and J. S. & J. Securities (for the convenience of readers a special table of newcomers and departures from the table is given for the first time this year).

Naturally, the table tends to reflect the effects of various economic cycles on individual companies and it is striking that, through all the vicissitudes of inflation and recession, most companies were chalking up a better percentage return on capital employed in 1974 than

in 1964; in other words, they are more efficient than they were 10 years ago, though in some cases, of course, this could also happen when companies continue to use out-of-date and written-off equipment.

As a further aid to readers, the new edition includes for the first time a 10-year record of performance by the United Kingdom's current top 50 industrial groupings. As these companies account for approximately 50 per cent of the total turnover and of capital employed for the whole 1000, the 50 give a good indication of the changing factors which have affected British industry over the past decade.

Top fifty

In terms of profits, their dominance has become even more marked; in the latest year recorded, they accounted for more than 50 per cent of profits for the 1000. (As a sample figures for the top five are shown on this page.)

Nevertheless, in each year's figures there are usually one or two events which have a striking effect on the performance of some companies. This time it is the oil companies which show the most dramatic change.

The domestic motorist or industrial oil user is well aware when the oil producing countries raise their prices—the bill goes up. The effect upon oil companies is different—they immediately make stock profits and, for 1974, the effect of

these inflated results of the major oil companies, giving them an even more dominant role than usual in the overall picture of British industry.

The biggest groups of all, British Petroleum and Shell Transport and Trading, and the smaller Esso Petroleum, reported almost double pre-tax profits. This effect can also be seen in the profits of United States and European oil companies.

Oil can have the opposite effect, too. The recent slump in the motor market is a direct result of the oil crisis and shows up in the figures produced by the car companies, culminating in the very serious problem facing British Leyland, Chrysler and the other major motor manufacturers.

Although the effect of stock profits was most marked in oil a similar situation was apparent in other areas, notably Tate & Lyle, where the effect of commodity prices and stock profits boosted the company's earnings.

It is impossible in one short article to discuss all the conclusions that it is possible to draw from the figures in the 1000. It is laborious working on the raw figures alone, so in the introduction we have included a series of tables showing the biggest employers, profit makers, exporters and additionally the biggest changes in profit (both ways), the companies reporting the highest and lowest returns on capital, employed and the money losers.

We are reproducing here the first three mentioned, which speak for themselves, and also the table of percentage return on capital employed which is some measure at least of the most efficient and least efficient firms in the country, though of course it is by no means the only guide. In some cases it may be meaningless, for by their very nature some companies have low fixed assets, while others—the heavy industries for example—need enormous investments before they can produce anything.

The lowest return on capital employed, other than a loss, was announced by Chevron Oil (UK) whose profit of £9,000 represents a return of 0.1 per cent, or only 10p on every £100 of assets. The highest return is the 67.4 per cent recorded by Export Advisory Services on a capital employed of £469,000. This is equivalent to a profit of £674.80 on every £100 invested in the company. For the first time in the last five years, Tamplin Oil Products falls out of the top two in this table, despite its highest return over the period of 165.1 per cent.

Not surprisingly, the United Kingdom motor manufacturers figure prominently in the biggest falls in profit. All of them except Vauxhall are featured in the 10 largest falls. The most notable fall, however, is the enormous loss of £32,196,000 registered by Harland & Wolff.

The statistics for United Kingdom companies in *The Times 1000* are probably of most interest to readers, but useful comparisons can be made with foreign companies throughout the world. In Europe, North America, Japan and Australia, the book also includes figures from the major British financial institutions and nationalized industries.

Although it is as up-to-date as we can make it (all full accounts received by June 30, last, are included as eligible) it is important to remember that *The Times 1000* is an annual and later figures may already have become available for some companies.

More than 80 per cent of the companies listed account to December 31, to their latest full figures are included, as are most of those of companies accounting to March 31. The few companies who close the books at the end of June or September will find they lag a year behind the others. This is unfortunate, but we have to draw a line somewhere.

As usual, we have relied on Exel statistical services for all the figures in *The Times 1000* and we are indebted to them for their invaluable help.

Margaret Allen
The Times 1000 is available from: Times Newspapers Limited, 32 Wharf Road, London, N1 7SD. Price: £5.50 including p & p.

THE TOP TEN EMPLOYERS

Rank	Company	No. of employees
1	Post Office	434,065
2	National Coal Board	321,000
3	British Railways Board	255,902
4	British Steel Corporation	223,000
5	British Leyland Motor	207,770
6	General Electric	202,000
7	Imperial Chemical Industries	201,000
8	The Electricity Council	172,483
9	Guest Keen & Nettlefolds	120,340
10	Courtaulds	110,832

THE TOP TEN U.K. PROFIT MAKERS

Rank	Company	Profit £000s
1	British Petroleum	2,405,000
2	Shell Transport & Trading	1,748,800
3	Imperial Chemical Industries	581,700
4	Rio Tinto-Zinc	317,200
5	British American Tobacco	305,760
6	Rank Xerox	181,556
7	Unilever	175,800
8	General Electric	165,884
9	Courtaulds	152,800
10	Esso Petroleum	152,100

THE TOP TEN U.K. EXPORTERS

Rank	Company	Exports £000s
1	Imperial Chemical Industries	636,000
2	British Leyland Motor	485,000
3	British Steel Corporation	386,000
4	British Petroleum	376,000
5	Ford Motor	339,600
6	Courtaulds	285,400
7	General Electric	246,000
8	Unilever	184,000
9	British Aircraft Corporation	173,000
10	Hawker Siddeley	171,000

The above list does not include G. T. Bowring which last year announced export figures of £182,500. This figure is composed mainly of premium income earned in overseas currency and is not strictly comparable with the export figures given above.

This change from the previous year's small profit represents a drop of 13.64 per cent over the previous year.

Twenty-one companies recorded losses in the previous year, with four over £1m (the largest being £1,824,000). This year 25 companies have recorded losses and 13 are in excess of £1m, culminating in Chrysler United Kingdom's £11,259,000 and Harland & Wolff's £32,196,000.

Totals and averages are always a useful guide to overall performance and the 1000 includes a table of these—profits, capital employed, return on turnover and the total for the top British companies as a whole, and also broken down into groups of 50.

The increase in oil prices for the major oil companies means that the top 50 companies again dominate the whole survey. Once again turnover for these accounts for almost 50 per cent of the turnover for the whole 1,000, as does capital employed.

The statistics for United Kingdom companies in *The Times 1000* are probably of most interest to readers, but useful comparisons can be made with foreign companies throughout the world. In Europe, North America, Japan and Australia, the book also includes figures from the major British financial institutions and nationalized industries.

Although it is as up-to-date as we can make it (all full accounts received by June 30, last, are included as eligible) it is important to remember that *The Times 1000* is an annual and later figures may already have become available for some companies.

More than 80 per cent of the companies listed account to December 31, to their latest full figures are included, as are most of those of companies accounting to March 31. The few companies who close the books at the end of June or September will find they lag a year behind the others. This is unfortunate, but we have to draw a line somewhere.

As usual, we have relied on Exel statistical services for all the figures in *The Times 1000* and we are indebted to them for their invaluable help.

Margaret Allen
The Times 1000 is available from: Times Newspapers Limited, 32 Wharf Road, London, N1 7SD. Price: £5.50 including p & p.

Business Diary: Ferranti's Alun-Jones • Left in the lurch?

ould be no fears that Alun-Jones does not find the family mill in his job as managing director of Ferranti Limited, September passed from oil of the de Ferranti that of the taxpayer. tily of Alun-Jones, who om Burmah to take managing directorship sirman Sebastian de once made quite a the Burmah house

as seven years ago, wife, Gillian, preo with triplets, Sophie, d Nicholas, to go with r children. The 42-year-old has developed a as one of those lucky seem to thrive on

takeovers or mergers of one sort or another. In the early sixties, he had not long settled into the company secretaryship of Expandit—makers of fixings for the building industry—when they were taken over by Castrol, who put him on the board. When in 1966 Castrol merged with Burmah, Alun-Jones soon found himself Expandit's managing director, then managing director of Burmah's industrial (or non-oil) products, which takes in not only Expandit but Rawlplug and other products.

By the time, late last year, that Burmah ran into trouble, Alun-Jones was a director of Burmah Oil Trading, the group's principal trading company responsible for the whole industrial division.

Now, with the state control of Ferranti but recently com-

pleted, Alun-Jones finds himself in the managing director's chair of a main board.

Euro dilemma
Although the British Labour Party is now active in most European Community bodies, there is one area where its presence is still faint more than five months after the EEC referendum.

This is the recently formed Federation of Socialist Parties of the European Communities, an umbrella grouping set up to prepare a social programme for the more unified Europe of the future.

Labour MPs boycotted the federation when it was formed last February but have attended as observers since the "yes" vote in the referendum. This may change when the party reconsiders the possibility of full membership of the federation later this month. Wilhelm Droeschner, the federation's West German president, is optimistic about the outcome of those discussions.

Nevertheless, the Labour Party is in a dilemma. One of the federation's main aims is to prepare a pan-European socialist platform for the first direct elections to the European Parliament due to take place in 1978 or soon after. As the Labour Party is still divided over the whole question of direct elections, full participation in the work of the federation could prove embarrassing.

Haven't heard all that much of Kenneth Robinson since he left British Steel Corporation to

head London Transport earlier this year. It may be, however, that he's doing something about violence against bus drivers. A book could be seen protruding from the pocket of a conductor aboard a 77 bus yesterday. It was called A Guide to First Steps in Kung Fu.

Inflated sales
The generally favourable reception accorded the Sandilands report presumably reflects the feelings of its publishers, HMSO, for since it was first published at the beginning

